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This Week

By M. I. N. I.

The increase in our National Defense which the President has recommended and Congress will readily grant in itself is the strongest notice that could be served that the United States proposes to defend its rights and its peace. Circulating at the Capitol, I hear nothing but praise for the programs announced by the White House.

When Senator Norris, of Nebraska, comes out for armament, the strength of public sentiment in behalf of it may be easily estimated. Norris always has prided himself upon having voted against the declaration of a state of war with Germany, and consistently has opposed increase of the Army and the Navy. A late conversion, but indicative!

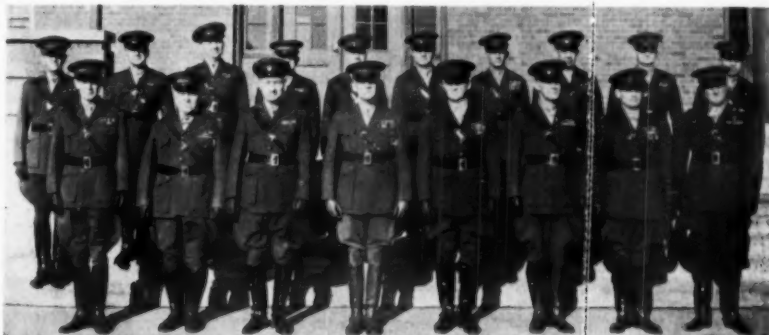
Secretary Woodring, in a vigorous speech in Kansas City yesterday, struck the right note. He said that if foreign policies and trends increase the hazard of war, we must spend more money for National Defense; if they decrease the hazard, then expenditures can be safely held down. That succinctly expresses the views of the Services.

The Budget Bureau has proposed the continuance of the ban on reenlistment allowances. Thus, the Administration persists in reducing the income of enlisted personnel and in restricting the inducements for holding trained men in service. Congress should repeat its action in abolishing the ban, this time making it stick.

Retirements this year will cause a complete change in Army commanders, save Major General Hugh A. Drum, of the second army. Major General George A. Moseley will be in charge of the 3rd Army maneuvers this summer, an assignment which I know will be efficiently carried out.

The Services are gratified that Representative Hill, of Alabama, was elected to the Senate this week. His successor as Chairman of the House Military Committee will be Representative May, of Kentucky, whose relations with General Craig are of the closest. With the General enjoying like relations with Senator Shepard, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, doesn't the Congressional situation sound good for the Army?

Rumors are in circulation that Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews shortly will relinquish the post of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and be succeeded by Rear Admiral Fairfield, who recently was transferred from the command of the European Squadron to membership on the General Board. These same rumors say that Admiral Andrews will go to a high command in the Fleet.



The Commanding General and Field Officers of the First Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, Quantico, who will sail with 2,000 Marines from the Quantico Base to participate in joint maneuvers with the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard on Culebra Island. Left to right; First Row:—Lt. Col. Thomas E. Bourke; Lt. Col. Henry L. Karsen; Col. Samuel M. Harrington; Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams; Col. Charles J. Miller; Lt. Col. Allen H. Turnage; Lt. Col. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.; and Lt. Col. Francis P. Mulcahy. Second Row:—Lt. Comdr. John B. O'Neill, (MC), USN; Maj. Lewis G. Merritt; Maj. Charles N. Muldrow, (AAGM); Maj. Benjamin W. Galley; Maj. Eugene F. C. Collier; Maj. William J. Wallace; Maj. Lee H. Brown; Maj. Moses J. Gould, (AAQM); Maj. Daniel R. Fox; and Maj. Gale T. Cummings. The maneuvers are scheduled for the latter part of this month.

Increased Budgets Given Army and Navy

Estimates for the regular annual appropriations for the War and Navy Departments, submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt Jan. 5 exceed the appropriations for the current fiscal year (for military purposes) by approximately 53 millions of dollars. The War Department estimates, for military purposes, were \$20,611,144 higher than those for 1938, and the Navy's were \$33,905,153 than the current year.

For the Army the new budget will mean maintaining an average enlisted strength of 162,000 (the same as this year) and an increase of commissioned strength by 112 making a total of 12,485. The materiel procurement continues at about the same rate as this year, except for the Air Corps, which will have sufficient funds to contract for all the planes necessary to bring them up to the Baker Board strength in aircraft, 2320. Actually, it is estimated that that number of planes will not be in the hands of the troops until June 30, 1940.

For the Navy the budget contemplates the laying down of two new battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, and six submarines, as well as a submarine tender, an oiler, a mine sweeper and a fleet tug. The enlisted strength of the Navy would be increased from 105,000 at the beginning of the year to 110,570 at the end, and 241 commissioned officers would be added. For the Marine Corps the enlisted strength would increase from 17,000 at the beginning to 18,000 at the end of the year and the commissioned strength would be increased by 20.

The official analyses of the budgets, as sent to Congress with the President's message, follow:

War Department

"THE total net increase of Budget estimates for the War Department for 1939 over the appropriations for 1938 is \$20,129,281, made up as follows: Increases of \$50,220 for departmental activities and \$20,611,144 for military activities; and a decrease of \$532,083 for civil functions including \$266,635 for the Panama Canal. There is included elsewhere in the Budget, under the heading 'General Public Works Program,' estimates totaling \$115,348,517 for construction and installation of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, for continuing work of improvement on rivers and harbors in the interest of commerce and navigation, and for continuing work of flood control.

"Departmental activities.—The above-mentioned net increase of \$50,220 for departmental activities is occasioned by increases of \$47,220 for additional personnel and for meeting the cost of reclassification (Please turn to Page 392)

Navy Department

"FOR 1938 the appropriations for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, aggregate \$6,829,000, and for 1939 the Budget estimates for such purposes amount to \$10,787,000. In the Budget for 1939 the estimates for naval public works are excluded from the Navy Department chapter and are included under the heading 'General Public Works Program.' After excluding the items for public works, and including a reappropriation of \$10,000,000 pertaining to 1938, the total funds appropriated and made available for 1938, exclusive of trust funds, amount to \$519,714,308. The estimates for the same purposes for 1939 total \$553,619,461, indicating a net increase over 1938 of \$33,905,153.

"For purposes of comparison the funds appropriated for 1938 and the estimate of appropriations for 1939 are allocated under general purpose heads as follows: For naval and Marine Corps personnel, (Please turn to Page 382)

Administration Plans Building Up Defenses

A new armament program, over and above the \$988,623,400 defense estimates for 1939, made public this week, and including new weapons and equipment for the Army as well as a large shipbuilding program for the Navy, has been approved by the President and will be ready for Congress as soon as details are settled.

There will be a new naval authorization bill, providing for the construction of vessels of all types according to a program which will build the Navy beyond the old treaty limits. It is now being written and will be introduced by the chairman of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees when final decision is reached upon the numbers of each type that are desired. As soon as the authorization measure can be pushed through, supplemental estimates will be submitted to augment the present 22-ship 1939 building program by additional vessels and funds will be provided for their construction in a deficiency bill to be passed this session.

While the bulk of this new armament program will consist of ships, there will be additional provision for the Army, beyond the present budget estimates. Supplement estimates will be submitted later in the session for procurement of new weapons and equipment, principally anti-aircraft installations.

This program was agreed upon at a series of conferences this week between the President, War and Navy Department officials and Congressional leaders. Following a meeting Jan. 5 at which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Edison, Admiral Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, Representative Taylor, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and Representative Umstead chairman of the House Naval appropriations subcommittee, conferred with the President, Chairman Taylor told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"We agreed that world events are such that we would be derelict if we did not take steps to enhance our implements of defense. The exact program is to be worked out by the President and the War and Navy Departments. I don't know what it will be, that remains to be developed. The regular Army and Navy appropriation bills will not be held up. They will go forward in their regular order. There must be an authorization bill put through for the ships, and then the program can be handled in a deficiency bill. We are going to serve notice on the world that we are building up our defenses, so that we may protect ourselves."

In view of the fact that reports indicated last week that the increased armament program would not affect the Army, Mr. Taylor was asked specifically whether or not it was exclusively a Navy program.

"It is a National Defense program," he replied. "We must defend ourselves against attack or against an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine. Naturally when we are strengthening our 'first line of defense' we must take care of our water and air defense first. The program will be (Please turn to Page 379)

Newspaper Editors Discuss Possibility of Anglo-American Pact

The Far Eastern situation has focused the attention of the entire world on England and America and their respective interests in that sector. Below are quoted a few editorials on the question of joint Anglo-American action.

From the Columbia, S. C., *Record*, "When the United States took the lead in protesting Japan's seizure of Manchuria England failed to give its expected support. England didn't much care whether Japan seized Manchuria or not; no important English interests were concerned.

"And England should not be surprised now that public opinion in the United States is not enthusiastic about the British idea that America should take the lead in condemning further Japanese aggression in China, affecting British interests."

The New York *Times* believes in parallel action by England and America, although not necessarily joint action. The *Times* makes this point, "Again, and with determined firmness, the United States government has lifted its voice in protest, and Great Britain, whose citizens and shipping have been victims also, has made a similar declaration. The rights of both nations in China, and the security of non-combatants, have been reasserted and such guarantees required of Japan as to preclude repetition. Two great democracies are moving in parallel lines in an attempt to restore order, decency and safety in the world.

"The parallel course is as sensible as it is strong. Self interest automatically suggests it, and world peace requires it. In China, a cohesive policy is the need of the two governments if further incitements are to be averted. In consulting with the British, and proceeding as they are proceeding, the United States is not pulling their chestnuts from the fire. We have chestnuts of our own, as the attack on the Panay brings vividly to mind.

"False information as to American pacifism and of the concurrent mood of this nation and Great Britain can mean but tragedy for Japan. The democracies in this Christmas season are on the march for peace on earth, and their concurrent efforts can achieve it."

"There may be grounds for Americans to suspect British intentions," says the Worcester, Mass., *Telegram*, "and it is only wise for Americans in their relations with foreign nations to be at least wary enough not to be gullible. But Americans cannot safely ignore the basic condition that in the existing international set-up the United States and Britain and to a lesser extent, France, are the bulwarks of human freedom as we have come to understand human freedom. It is a thought that should predispose us to honest and unbiased study of every proposal for joint action with the British and the French."

"Now that Uncle Sam has bristled up at the Japanese outrages in China, John Bull has stiffened his attitude toward the Oriental apologists. In the latest English note to Tokyo, the suggestion is curtly made that something more substantial than mere promises be forthcoming this time." From the Dubuque, Iowa, *Telegraph-Herald*.

The Portland, Me., *Press Herald*, in an editorial against joint action, comments, "As a matter of fact, it seems reasonable to believe that there is nothing Great Britain and the United States could do together in the present critical juncture that they cannot do separately. It may even be that the force of two individual protests and warnings may have further weight than a joint note, with the added benefit that we avoid any suspicion that the Occident is 'ganging up' on Japan.

"If the United States cannot take care of itself in the Orient, we shall find out fast enough: it will then be time to look about for alliances."

The San Francisco, Calif., *Chronicle*, writes, "There has been no talk of joint action between Britain and America, we are officially assured, but merely continuous consultation regarding what each country shall do by itself. If that thing happens to be the same thing, as the result of that discussion, it will not be joint action. No, it is merely identical and simultaneous separate action, after consultation.

"Thus we maintain the fictions, lest somebody fall into the unfounded suspicion that we could ever do anything in conjunction with anybody else.

"There was a professor of mathematics once, in the long ago, who, tired of being misunderstood when he said a thing only once, finally adjured his class to 'imagine a single, solitary, isolated point, all alone by itself, without anything else close to it.'

"This is the picture of America some people still try to imagine."

Pointing out England's precarious situation in and around home waters, the Portland, Ore., *Oregonian*, sums up the case as follows, "Britain looked to the United States for leadership when Japan began the conquest of Manchuria, and when the United States accepted such leadership Britain abandoned the whole matter. The United States was left out on the proverbial limb. The same thing was true, though not so obviously, when the Japanese conquest was extended over Jehol.

"Britain looks upon the oriental situation as an American problem, not because Britain wants to surrender her role as policeman but because she cannot help herself. And the American government might as well realize that it cannot take any strong stand on the Yangtze situation without finding itself to all intents and purposes alone."

The New York City, *World-Telegram*, cautions the Japanese to be wary of accepting surface indications as proof that the American people do not want an alliance with England, saying, "Appearance to the contrary notwithstanding, we believe that it would be extremely dangerous for them to conclude that the democracies are hopelessly divided, therefore helpless, and that Japan can safely proceed in complete disregard of their interests.

"For one reason or another, however, Japanese militarists seem to have been proceeding on just such an assumption. If they continued to do so we frankly fear for the consequences. Should the democracies be provoked beyond endurance, and that is possible however much they hate war, a coalition would almost certainly ensue. For self preservation is the first law of nations as surely as it is of individuals."

Asiatic Vessels Praised

Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, USN, commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, in a Fleet Circular Letter complimented the ships and personnel which handled the work of evacuating U. S. nationals from China.

The text of the letter, which reached this country in the mails last week, follows:

"Numerous letters have been received by the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, from nationals who were granted passage on naval vessels during the recent evacuation from China. The substance of these letters is highly complimentary to the commanding officers, officers and men of the ships concerned. The letters indicate the grateful appreciation of the passengers for the thoughtful courtesies and assistance extended and their admiration for the efficiency with which this difficult and unusual problem was handled.

"The commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, is highly gratified with this evidence of conscientious and efficient effort on the part of the personnel of the Fleet to accomplish a mission which required considerable initiative, tact and forbearance. To the following named ships which performed evacuation duties, well done:

Alden	John D. Edwards
Asheville	John D. Ford
Barker	Marblehead
Black Hawk	Parrott
Canopus	Peary
Chaumont	Pecos
Pinch	Pope
Gold Star	Sacramento
Henderson	Stewart
Isabel	

"It is hereby directed that a copy of this letter be appended to the next fitness report of the commanding officers of the above named ships and that commanding officers of these ships append a copy to the next fitness report of those officers who, in their estimation, aided materially in this work."

The letter was issued prior to the Panay incident. Commanders of the vessels listed in his letter are as follows:

Alden, Lt. Comdr. Stanley M. Haight; Asheville, Comdr. Allen G. Quinn; Barker, Lt. Comdr. William H. Wallace; Black Hawk, Comdr. Howard D. Bode;

Canopus, Comdr. Benjamin S. Killmaster; Chaumont, Comdr. Lemuel E. Lindsay; Finch, Lt. Comdr. Donald S. Evans; Gold Star, Comdr. John E. Reinburg, Jr.; Henderson, Capt. Charles E. Reordan; Isabel, Lt. Comdr. Thomas L. McCann; John D. Edwards, Lt. Comdr. Marion R. Kelley; John D. Ford, Lt. Comdr. William H. Mayo; Marblehead, Capt. Warrall R. Carter; Parrott, Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Melling; Peary, Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Hubbard; Pecos, Comdr. Laurence E. Kelly; Pope, Lt. Comdr. Wade DeWeese; Sacramento, Comdr. Benjamin F. Perry; Stewart, Lt. Comdr. Ralph O. Myers.

Marines Win Cup

On December 15, 1937, the Marine Detachment of the USS *Pennsylvania*, commanded by Capt. George F. Good, USMC, won the Vanderbilt Cup, a trophy competed for annually by the marine detachments of the battleships of the U. S. Fleet.

The competition consisted of the Manual of Arms and an exhibition of close order drill.

The marine detachments of eleven battleships participated in the competition, which was reviewed by Commander Battleships, Vice Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, and judged by Maj. Gen. Louis McC. Little, USMC, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Lt. Col. Claude M. Thiele, USA, Commanding Fort MacArthur, and Lt. Col. Samuel C. Cummings, USMC, Scouting Force Marine Officer.

The team was commanded in the competition by Captain Good, the Detachment Commander. The other officers attached to the Marine Detachment of the USS *Pennsylvania* are Capt. J. H. Berry and 2nd Lt. M. B. Woods, Jr.

The Marine Detachment, USS *Arizona*, commanded by Capt. Norman E. True, USMC, placed a close second in the competition.

Budget Estimates for Military Activities, War Dept.

Following is a summary of the estimates of appropriations for the Department and military activities of the War Department for the fiscal year 1939, submitted to Congress, Jan. 5 by the President. For the purposes of comparison, the actual appropriations for 1938, the current fiscal year, are shown in the last column:

	Estimates of appropriations, 1939	Appropriations, 1938
Salaries, War Department:	\$4,809,387	\$4,762,187
Contingent expenses, War Department	\$261,000	\$233,000
Library, Surgeon General's Office	\$25,000	\$25,000
Army Medical Museum	\$10,000	\$10,000
Printing and binding	\$405,000	\$500,000
Total, salaries and expenses, War Dept.	\$5,600,387	\$5,530,187
Office Sec. of War: Contingencies of the Army	\$17,500	\$17,500
General Staff Corps:		
Contingencies, Military Intelligence Division	\$80,450	\$80,450
Special field exercises	\$70,248	\$13,620
Army War College	\$72,500	\$67,157
Adjutant General's Department:		
Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.	\$45,100	\$36,680
Welfare of enlisted men	\$4,940	\$4,940
Finance Department:		
Pay of the Army	\$165,316,700	\$161,826,124
Travel of the Army	2,713,350	2,463,350
Expenses of courts martial	40,000	40,000
Apprehension of deserters, etc.	20,000	20,000
Finance service	1,167,416	1,155,590
Claims of officers, enlisted men, and nurses of the Army for destruction of private property	18,500	25,000
Total, Finance Department	\$169,285,960	\$165,540,064
Quartermaster Corps:		
Subsistence of the Army	\$29,530,000	\$29,329,150
Regular supplies of the Army	3,581,170	3,326,600
Clothing and equipage	13,420,900	11,901,220
Incidental expenses of the Army	3,823,000	3,577,900
Army transportation	15,127,800	12,580,000
Horses, draft and pack mules	531,000	531,000
Barracks and quarters	13,639,900	13,468,500
Construction and repair of hospitals	494,700	494,700

(Please turn to Page 395)

Secretary Woodring Speaks

Secretary of War Woodring, in an address yesterday, Jan. 7, at a joint meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., gave a most interesting resume of international conditions and the influence of democracies on world peace.

"You may ask," the Secretary said, "whether it is possible to check the progress of aggression without resorting to armed force. I believe it is. The foundation of a nation's military strength is economic strength. In economic strength the democracies are far stronger than the autocracies."

"The potential strength of the great peace-loving nations is the essential stabilizing influence in the world today. But the mere existence of this potential strength is not enough, as has been demonstrated. Take a common illustration. If policemen were under strict orders never under any circumstances to use force, how effective would they be in maintaining order? If a nation were similarly bound never to resort to any sort of force, economic or military, except in case of the actual invasion of its territory, how long would its rights be respected in an anarchistic world?"

Mr. Woodring continued:

In the light of these considerations what are we to think of the Ludlow proposal now pending before Congress to submit a constitutional amendment requiring a popular referendum upon a declaration of war except in case of actual invasion of our territory.

With the purposes of its proponents, to make sure that we do not lightly enter upon a war, we must all sympathize. But I believe they have not thought through the consequences of such a constitutional change. Those consequences, I fear, would be the direct opposite of what is intended. The amendment would increase, not diminish, the danger of war.

In the first place I might point out that the founding fathers had good reason for setting up a representative government instead of a pure democracy on the American continent. This was not done by accident. They recognized that the town meeting form of government had worked in small and limited areas in the past, but that it invariably had broken down when applied on a larger scale. It was impossible to get informed decisions in time to make a government operate successfully.

These factors apply with especial force to such an emergency as a threatened war. Suppose a dictatorship, engaged in a dispute with the United States, should suddenly decide to cut off essential supplies by a blockade. Then under the proposed amendment Congress would have to debate and consider even submitting the proposition to a vote of the people; then the nation must be transformed into a huge debating society and a ballot taken before the country could undertake to defend itself. What would happen in the meantime?

Once more why was representative government set up in this country? Why was provision made for a President and Congress if not because it was recognized that they would really represent the people and would be able to transact the business of the country more effectively than it could be transacted in any other way?

The adoption of the amendment would be further notice to all aggressive nations that the United States had no intention of maintaining its position in the world. It would be notice that the general peace front had been weakened by the withdrawal of its most powerful member. It would deprive the President of any moral influence he might otherwise exert to stop aggressions that come closer and closer home. It would be a step toward conducting delicate and important international relations by a debating society spread over a vast continent.

In fast moving international affairs, with day-by-day changes, you would put your government under a terrible handicap in dealing with an autocrat if he knew your Executive and your Congress were powerless to act. Under those circumstances you would be inviting continued aggression, which is the direct path to conflict.

There should be no partisanship involved in dealing with this proposed war referendum or in any discussion of our nation's foreign affairs. Mr. Stimson, who served ably as Secretary of War and as Secretary of State under Republican administrations, has supported wholeheartedly the foreign policy of the present administration and has denounced emphatically the proposal to declare war by national referendum.

In this connection I am happy to record my admiration for the courageous position taken by my fellow-Kansan, Governor Landon. Though he is the national leader of the Republican party Mr. Landon spurned any flimsy opportunity to make political capital out of an international incident. He fearlessly took his stand four-square with the President

and Secretary Hull and notified the World of the essential unity of the American people in the conduct of foreign affairs. Mr. Landon not only supported the government's foreign policy but he announced his emphatic opposition to the Ludlow Amendment. The example of Governor Landon is one that every American may well follow.

No, this country does not want war. But let us be practical, not sentimental, in our methods of avoiding it. Let us not tie the hands of the Executive who is charged by the Constitution with the conduct of our foreign relations, and of Congress, which is charged with the final responsibility of declaring war. Let us be free to use first our powerful influence as an effective force for peace with the hope it alone will make unnecessary the use of our immense potential military strength in any crisis. Let us not destroy its influence by assuring the world we shall never use that strength, and so invite increasing international lawlessness and anarchy.

Let us keep ourselves in position to use our powerful influence when opportunity offers to uphold international good faith, decency and order, in the knowledge that only in a world that respects these underlying principles can democracies survive.

Memorialize Newton D. Baker

From Washington, New York, Paris and Tucson, Arizona, the National Broadcasting Company, carried the talks of four distinguished Americans and a French statesman in memory of the late Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War of the United States.

In a half hour program broadcast over National Broadcasting Company networks, Jan. 2, General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chief of the services of supply for the AEF, during the war and now chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America; Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; Secretary of War Woodring, and Francois De Tesson, under-secretary of foreign affairs of the republic of France were heard. The memorial program was punctuated with appropriate music by the United States Army Band.

Secretary Woodring spoke of Mr. Baker as "a man of peace, yet he was a leading figure in the conduct of the greatest war of all history." Mr. Woodring said "Mr. Baker ranks with Woodrow Wilson and General Pershing as one of the three men most responsible for our brilliant military success in the World War."

General John J. Pershing said:

"Mr. Baker's first act as Secretary of War was to order an expedition under my command into Mexico to pursue the Mexican band which on March 9, 1916, had attacked Columbus and the troops stationed there. The first time we met was when I reported to him for assignment to duty in France. He appeared very diminutive as he relaxed in a large office chair behind the desk. His voice was mild and his manner was cordial. After telling me why he had selected me to lead our forces abroad, we chatted about border conditions and briefly about plans for sending an army to France. I left him feeling that here was a man capable of doing his job. In later talks we discussed practically every subject relating to the preparation and employment of our armies. One question that arose was whether in compliance with the request of the Allies, our men should be used as replacements in their armies. Naturally, we agreed very positively that this should not be permitted, but that an American Army should be organized and employed as such. However, the Allies persisted throughout the war in urging this upon us."

"After my departure, Mr. Baker and I kept in touch through personal letters and cables. In 1918, he came to France, where he made a thorough study of our organization and an inspection of all our activities. I accompanied him wherever possible. The great German drive began the day he and I visited General Petain's headquarters. Highly pleased with our army in France, he returned home to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies; but he came over to France again in September and was present with the army at the battle of San Mihiel and also saw the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne battle."

"Mr. Baker had a keen and logical mind. He was also a close observer. He was fair in his judgments and naturally, was very much admired by the men of the army. He gave the country the best that was in him. He gave me his unfailing support from the beginning to the end. He stood the test of war in every respect and will be remembered as the nation's ablest war secretary."

General Harbord said:

"Nothing I might say could add to the

fame of Newton D. Baker as a great secretary of war, a great lawyer and a great man in all that goes to make greatness. He goes into history as one of the most distinguished Americans of all time to whom the highest office in our land might have been given if he had sought it. Mr. Baker rose to eminence through extraordinary intellectual gift, integrity and force of character. The qualities which brings success to public men are not always the ones which make us love them personally. Simple, gentle, direct and sincere, few Americans in public life have been as much loved as he was. His qualities of heart were as rare and outstanding as those of his mind."

"When he visited the army in France in March, 1918, it was my duty as chief of staff to escort Mr. Baker to see the American divisions on the front line. Within my knowledge, no other secretary of war ever visited the front lines during actual hostilities. Our tour began with the all American Rainbow Division near Lunneville. That day he first saw wounded men and was present at the burial service for the dead while hostile airplanes were flying overhead and the roar of enemy artillery never ceased. A shell bursting within a few yards of him, the secretary remarked to the soldiers around him that they were standing on the very frontier of freedom."

"At the front he was subjected to danger, discomfort and inconvenience. I recall no complaints and but one request. He wanted to talk to a boy whose mother lived across the street from him in Cleveland. He knew only his name and that he was a marine. Some industrious midnight telephoning brought the Cleveland boy to division headquarters where we arrived the next day, splattered with mud from riding in a side car on French roads in the rain. He was smiling, bright and cheerful. The secretary of war would not go home and face that lad's mother without seeing her boy and without learning how he was getting along."

"Our greatest secretary of war was also our greatest pacifist. Let him prove it by his own words. 'I am a pacifist. I am a pacifist in my prayers. I am a pacifist in my belief that God made man for better things than that civilization should always be under the dead blight of the increasingly deadly destruction that war brings us. I am a pacifist in believing that real contribution to that sentiment lies in adequate sane preparedness on the part of any free people to defend its liberties. Peace will not come by merely wishing for it. We must work for it. We must fight for it.' By that creed he lived and died. Would that our country had more such pacifists."

"There will be monuments erected to the memory of the man who spoke those words. Time will prove the words themselves to be more encouraging than granite or bronze. Impressed upon the minds, cherished in the hearts of the American people, they will be an eternal memorial to that maker of successful war, to that great lover of peace, lover of liberty, and lover of his fellowman—Newton D. Baker."

Coast Guard Nominations

The following Coast Guard nominations were sent to the Senate Jan. 5:

To be Lieutenant Commanders—William J. Austermann, Arthur W. Davis, Gaines A. Tyler, Ira E. Eskridge, Harry W. Stinchcomb, Harold C. Moore, Richard M. Hoyle, Stanley J. Woychekowski, Kenneth K. Cowart.

To be Lieutenants—Donald M. Morrison, Henry U. Scholl, Christopher C. Knapp, Joseph E. Madacey, Roy E. Stockstill, Elmer E. Comstock, Elmer J. J. Snydam, Harold B. Roberts, Rufus E. Mroczkowski, James Plakias, James R. Hinnant, Oscar C. B. Wev, Ned W. Sprow, William I. Swanton, Richard C. Foutter, William E. Creedon, Henry A. Meyer, Preston B. Mavor.

To Launch Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

largely Navy, I understand, but that will have to be worked out."

From a reliable but unquotable source, the JOURNAL has learned that a "sizeable" supplemental estimate for new material for the Army will be submitted, in which anti-aircraft equipment will be the principal factor. Hearings on the Army appropriation bill will be started Jan. 26, and if the supplemental program is ready before the bill is finished it will be included, otherwise it will be passed in a deficiency appropriation bill.

The Navy appropriation hearings were concluded Jan. 6, and the bill is now being marked up and will probably be reported to the House the last of next week, just as soon as the Treasury-Postoffice appropriation bill has been passed.

In line with the Administration's policy to forestall further "rubber-stamp Congress" criticism, the President will

shortly send a message to the legislature calling for increased armament but leaving the details to Congress. Then a naval ship building bill will be introduced by Representative Carl Vinson and probably a companion bill by Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. The measure, of course, will be in accordance with the desires of Naval officials.

Aside from any expansion in fleet strength one pressing need for a new authorization bill is the fear that any further destroyer or submarine construction might be blocked without it. The Navy Department takes the position that the action of Great Britain and Japan in invoking the "escalator clause" of the 1930 London Treaty, just prior to its expiration, so as to avoid scrapping excess tonnage in these categories, expanded the Vinson-Trammell Act so as to permit the replacement of such vessels to the limit of the enlarged treaty tonnage totals resulting therefrom. Admittedly the retention of ships in excess of treaty limits by use of the "escape" clause, also enlarged the treaty limit in these categories for the United States. But, say some, this was after passage of the Vinson-Trammell Act (authorizing the construction of vessels to the limits of the Washington and London Naval Treaties and the replacement of ships forever to keep them at those limits in under-age ships) and therefore any construction beyond the original limits of the treaties must be first authorized by Congress. If an attempt were made to appropriate for destroyers and submarines with this doubt remaining, a point of order might be sustained against them in the House.

In his address at the opening of Congress, Jan. 3, President Roosevelt stressed international conditions and the need for adequate national defense, giving notice of the armament program to come. He said:

In addressing the Congress on the state of the Union present facts and future hazards demand that I speak clearly and earnestly of the causes which underlie events of profound concern to all.

In spite of the determination of this Nation for peace, it has become clear that acts and policies of nations in other parts of the world have far-reaching effects, not only upon their immediate neighbors but also on us.

I am thankful that I can tell you that our Nation is at peace. It has been kept at peace despite provocations which in other days, because of their seriousness, could well have engendered war. The people of the United States and the Government of the United States have shown capacity for restraint and a civilized approach to the purposes of peace, while at the same time we maintain the integrity inherent in the sovereignty of 130,000,000 people, lest we weaken or destroy our influence of peace and jeopardize the sovereignty itself.

It is our traditional policy to live at peace with other nations. More than that, we have been among the leaders in advocating the use of pacific methods of discussion and conciliation in international differences. We have striven for the reduction of military forces.

But in a world of high tension and disorder, in a world where stable civilization is actually threatened, it becomes the responsibility of each nation which strives for peace at home and peace with and among others to be strong enough to assure the observance of those fundamentals of peaceful solution of conflicts which are the only ultimate basis for orderly existence.

Resolute in our determination to respect the rights of others and to command respect for the rights of ourselves, we must keep ourselves adequately strong in self-defense.

There is a trend in the world away from the observance both of the letter and the spirit of treaties. We propose to observe, as we have in the past, our own treaty obligations; but we cannot be certain of reciprocity on the part of others.

Disregard for treaty obligations seems to have followed the surface trend away from the democratic representative form of government. It would seem, therefore, that world peace through international agreements is most safe in the hands of democratic representative governments—or, in other words, peace is most greatly jeopardized in and by those nations where democracy has been discarded or has never developed.

I have used the words "surface trend," for I still believe that civilized man increasingly insists, and in the long run will insist, on genuine participation in his own government. Our people believe that over the years democracies of the world will survive, and democracy will be restored or established in those nations which today know it not. In that faith lies the future peace of mankind.

8

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

X

Signal Officer Reports

Asserting that the Signal Corps is far below all other promotion list branches in number of general officers appointed from its personnel, the annual report of the Chief Signal Officer, made public this week, urged that legislation be requested to authorize an assistant Chief Signal Officer in the grade of brigadier general.

The report, signed by Col. Dawson Olmstead, as Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, made the following recommendations:

"1. That, at the first opportunity, when the situation permits, favorable consideration be given to the activation of four additional Regular Army Signal Battalions.

"2. That legislation be requested to authorize the Chief Signal Officer an assistant in the grade of brigadier general, the assistant to hold the rank while so serving and the maximum tour in such assignment to be four years.

"3. That the allotment of officers to the Signal Corps be increased from 260 to 296.

"4. That an appropriation be sought at the earliest practicable date for construction of the addition to the Signal Corps Laboratories, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., which addition was authorized, but not appropriated for, by the 75th Congress."

Excerpts from the report follow:

"The need continues to be felt for an Assistant Chief Signal Officer with the rank of brigadier general as commandant of the Signal Corps School and to command other important activities at the exempted Signal Corps station, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

"The command of Ft. Monmouth includes direction of the Signal Corps School, supervision of the Signal Corps Laboratories, presidency of the Signal Corps Board and responsibility for the training of the only active signal battalion of the Regular Army. Since the science of military signal communications is progressing at a rapid rate, it is a matter of great concern to the Army that the activities of Ft. Monmouth be guided along sound, efficient and progressive lines. The command of Ft. Monmouth demands an officer of superior and mature judgment and energy as well as one with long and thorough Signal Corps experience and training. Such an officer should have the rank of brigadier general.

"All the more is this the case since the Signal Corps is far below all other promotion list branches in number of general officers

who were appointed from its personnel. A check of numbers of officers on the lists of the several promotion list branches as given in the 'Army List and Directory' of October 29, 1934, and of the branches from which general officers were appointed, as given in the 'Official Army Register' of January 1, 1937, is shown in the following table:

Arm or Service	Chief of Branch and Asst. Including Wing Comdr. AC	Maj. Gen. Apt. from Branch	Brig. Gen. Apt. from Branch	Total Officers in Branch	Number of Offrs. in Branch per Gen. Offr. Apt. from Branch
Cav.	1	3	9	806	69
CE	3	2	3	646	81
CWS	1	0	0	91	91
Ord.	3	0	0	321	107
Inf.	1	8	22	3515	122
FA	1	6	6	1580	122
CAC	1	2	5	1006	126
Fin. D	1	0	0	128	128
AC	10	0	1	1433	130
QMC	4	0	0	763	190
SC*	1	0	0	265	265
Totals 27	21	46	10,050	113	

"Based on efficiency reports for Fiscal Year 1936, 40 per cent of Signal Corps Colonels are 'Superior' and the remaining 60 per cent are 'excellent.' However, it is noted that not only are there fewer general officers appointed from the Signal Corps than from any other branch, but that the Signal Corps percentage is considerably less than one-half of the average for all promotion list branches. If the commanding officer of Ft. Monmouth were made brigadier general, Assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, as recommended, the Signal Corps would still be considerable below the average of all branches and would remain at a disadvantage in comparison with all individual branches except the Quartermaster Corps."

Emphasize Radio

"In the Officers' Courses at the Signal Corps School more time than in previous courses was devoted to the actual operation of radio equipment as contrasted with the theoretical study of the principles of radio communication. As a consequence, the graduates are better prepared to conduct radio operations of tactical units in the field. The individual progress method of instruction was continued in the enlisted men's courses and results continued to be excellent."

Low Pay Rates

"An important change in personnel was that of replacing all 48 enlisted operators in the Washington station (radio) by an equal number of civilian operators. Each of these enlisted men, selected as he was to handle a busy circuit at the headquarters station, was necessarily a first class operator, the equal of the best in the country. It had been difficult to retain such finished operators at Army rates of pay in competition with commercial companies which have always offered higher salaries. The employment of these same operators through the Civil Service and at civilian rates of pay is expected to reduce the turn-over in operator personnel at this station and to permit the Army to receive more satisfactory return from the first-class operators which its training has produced."

*Since the preparation of this report a colonel of the Signal Corps has been appointed a brigadier general of the line.—Ed.

Camouflage Mechanized Units

Ft. Knox, Ky.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commanding the Seventh Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized), and the Post of Ft. Knox, has appointed the following Board of Officers to conduct a test of the use of camouflage nets in connection with the combat vehicles of Mechanized Cavalry:

Lt. Col. Jack W. Heard, 1st Cav.
Maj. Frank J. Atwood, OD.
Maj. Hugh J. Gaffey, 68th FA.
Capt. David M. Schlatter, AC.
1st Lt. J. Paul Breden, 1st Cav.

This Board, which is meeting at Ft. Knox, will make recommendations relative to the military characteristics of such nets.

Retirement of General Pillsbury

Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of Engineers for the past seven years, retired from active duty Dec. 31, after more than forty-one years of distinguished service in the United States Army. During his long and brilliant career as a military and civil engineer General Pillsbury has had supervision over many of the great engineering projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers. General and Mrs. Pillsbury will leave shortly for a trip around the world.

His military service dates from June 1896, when he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy from his native state of Massachusetts. He was an honor student at the Military Academy and was graduated at the head of his class in 1900. His first assignment to duty in the Corps of Engineers was at San Francisco, as assistant to the Officer in charge of the construction of the defensive works of San Francisco Harbor. He was later transferred to the Philippine Islands where he remained for two years. He was in Alaska between 1905 and 1908 as Engineer for the Board of Road Commissioners, later becoming officer in charge of the Alaska Engineering District. Returning to the United States he assumed the duties of Associate Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy. From 1912 to 1916 he was in charge of river and harbor improvements and fortification construction in the New London, Conn., District. He was transferred to the Pacific Coast in 1916 and placed in charge of the Los Angeles river and harbor district.

After the United States entry into the World War he became an instructor at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. From August 1917 to July 1918 he commanded the 115th Engineers at Camp Kearny, Calif. He was sent to France in August 1918 and assigned to the 40th Division, later taking command of the 102nd Engineers. From October to the close of hostilities he was Corps Engineer for the 2nd Corps, and participated in the Somme offensive of September and October. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for the high standard of his professional service as Corps Engineer. During the operations which broke the Hindenburg line his tireless energy and highly efficient work contributed in a marked degree to the successful operations of the 2nd Corps.

General Pillsbury returned to the United States in 1919 and was assigned

to duty in the River and Harbor Division of the Office Chief of Engineers. From 1924 to 1928 he was District Engineer for the United States Lake Survey at Detroit, and from 1928 to 1930 he was District Engineer at Philadelphia. In June 1930 he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Corps of Engineers by the President, with the rank of Brigadier General, and reappointed to the same position in 1934.

General Pillsbury is a graduate of the Army War College and an honor graduate of the command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth. He has served as a member of the Joint Board of Engineers on the improvement of the St. Lawrence Waterway and of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 31, 1937

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, No. 18. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, No. 18. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieutenant Colonel—Clarence T. Marsh, CAC, No. 19.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Alexander M. Weyand, Inf., No. 3. Last nomination to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Walter D. Mangan, FA, No. 26. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—James E. Slack, Cav., No. 27. Senior Major if vacancy were filled—Marvin R. Baer, Inf., No. 28.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Thomas C. Lull, Inf., No. 44. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Leonard S. Arnold, FA, No. 45. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Harry N. Burkhalter, Inf., No. 46. Senior Captain if vacancy were filled—Charles H. Swick, CE, No. 47.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

Non-Promotion List

Maj. Adam G. Hellman, Medical Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1st Lt. Joseph L. Bernier, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST

Five vacancies were filled, effective Jan. 1, 1938, beginning with Number 119, Elmer E. Watts. No other vacancies.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy-Marine Corps Budget

(Continued from First Page)

including Reserve activities, \$226,824,841 for 1938 and \$237,072,100 for 1939, an increase of \$10,247,259; for operation of the fleet, \$25,383,772 for 1938 and \$27,756,462 for 1939, an increase of \$2,472,690; for repairs to the fleet, \$33,411,228 for 1938 and \$36,394,401 for 1939, an increase of \$2,983,173; for miscellaneous operating charges, \$11,230,985 for 1938 and \$11,752,522 for 1939, an increase of \$521,537; for maintenance and operation of shore stations, \$33,472,275 for 1938 and \$34,246,339 for 1939, an increase of \$774,064; for repairs and improvements to shore stations, \$4,120,356 for 1938 and \$6,404,430 for 1939, an increase of \$2,284,074; for experiments and tests, \$7,950,900 for 1938 and \$7,172,900 for 1939, a decrease of \$778,000; for training, education, and welfare, \$4,920,551 for 1938 and \$4,961,707 for 1939, an increase of \$41,156; for fleet improvements, \$6,878,300 for 1938 and \$11,160,100 for 1939, an increase of \$4,281,800; for yard and district craft, \$1,442,000 for 1938 and \$1,856,000 for 1939, an increase of \$414,000; for additions and improvements, Marine Corps, \$475,500 for 1938 and \$487,500 for 1939, an increase of \$12,000; for construction of naval aircraft, \$30,203,000 for 1938 and \$23,155,000 for 1939, a decrease of \$7,048,000; for construction of naval vessels, \$130,000,000 for 1938 and \$143,700,000 for 1939, an increase of \$13,700,000; for strategic and critical materials, \$3,500,000 for 1938 and \$500,000 for 1939, a decrease of \$3,000,000; for increase of the naval supply account fund, nothing for 1938 and \$7,000,000 for 1939, an increase of \$7,000,000.

"The increase in the amount requested for military personnel is chiefly required to man the increased number of ships and planes that will be in operation during 1939, and to increase the strength of the fleet marine force. The estimates provide for an average of 107,785 enlisted men of the Navy (an increase from 105,000 men at the beginning of 1939 to 110,570 men at the end of that year); for an average of 17,500 enlisted men of the Marine Corps (an increase from 17,000 men at the beginning of 1939 to 18,000 men at the end of that year); for an increase of 241 officers, Navy, and 20 officers, Marine Corps; for additional officers and enlisted men on the retired lists and additional men on the transferred Reserve lists of the Navy and Marine Corps; and for training of Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, including aviation cadets.

"Under construction of naval vessels, funds are requested for the purpose of completing or continuing construction that has been provided in part by previous appropriations and that will not be completed during the present fiscal year, and to begin construction during the fiscal

year 1939 of two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, and six submarines. The construction of these vessels was authorized by the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 as replacement vessels for overage combatant ships. The estimates also include funds for the commencement of construction of four auxiliary vessels, viz, one submarine tender, one oiler, one mine sweeper, and one fleet tug, in accordance with legislation already enacted which authorizes the replacement of old auxiliary vessels with modern, more efficient vessels of the same types.

"The amount of \$7,000,000 requested as an increase in the naval supply account fund (a revolving fund) is necessary to permit an increase of present inadequate stocks (at prevailing higher prices), the acquirement of stocks of supplies for operating new vessels, the enlargement of provisions stocks to care for the subsistence of the increased number of men in service, and a continuation of the policy of seasonal and slack season purchases.

"The remaining increases under the various heads are necessary to provide for the maintenance, repair, operation, and improvement of the fleet and shore facilities for the Navy and Marine Corps, due to the larger number and larger types of ships and aircraft that will be in commission and to the increased quantities and higher prices of supplies and materials required.

"The estimate for construction of naval aircraft is \$7,048,000 less than for 1938. The amount requested for replacement of aircraft will be sufficient to maintain naval aviation at its present high standard of efficiency and provide some increase in the number of planes.

"For strategic and critical materials \$3,500,000 was appropriated for 1938 to remain available until expended. It is anticipated that, with the unobligated balance of this amount that will remain available for 1939, an additional amount of \$500,000 for that year will be sufficient to carry forward the program of purchases of such materials in an orderly manner.

"The estimated expenditures under the various trust accounts for 1938 aggregate \$1,570,650, and it is estimated that the requirements under such accounts for the fiscal year 1939 will approximate \$1,525,000, indicating decreased requirements of \$45,650."

Under "Public Works" the following was stated for the Navy:

"The appropriations under the head of 'Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks' for 1938 amounted to \$6,829,000. The estimates for such purposes for 1939 amount to \$10,787,000. This amount, together with any remaining unexpended balance of this continuing appropriation on June 30, 1938, will be required during 1939 to carry forward work on projects incompletable at the end of the fiscal year 1938 and, in addition, will provide for the commencement, continuation, or completion of the several projects specifically described in the estimates. The items selected for inclusion in the estimates are considered of the highest priority, and are required principally for the improvement and expansion of shore facilities to meet the increasing needs of the fleet and to provide additional quarters for naval personnel at isolated stations. Referring to major projects, funds are requested to continue the improvement of the channel and the ship-berthing and overhaul facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; to continue the development of the air station at Alameda, Calif.; to provide quarters for naval personnel at Coco Solo and Balboa, Canal Zone, and the air station, Norfolk, Va.; and to commence construction of the naval medical center at or in the vicinity of Washington, D. C."

Marine Corps Nominations

The following Marine Corps nominations were sent to the Senate Jan. 5: Albert J. Keller to be captain. Tom Woody to be chief marine gunner. Glenn W. Black to be chief marine gunner.

Navy General Staff Bill

Legislation to set up a General Staff for the Navy, designed to "modernize" the Navy Department organization was introduced in the House this week by Representative Melvin J. Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Committee.

Congressman Maas has been working on the measure for months and the finished bill differs considerably in detail from the draft published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last Summer. It marks the first finished legislation to be presented looking to a reorganization of the Department, a move which many believe will be undertaken within the next year and on which studies are now said to be already initiated by President Roosevelt.

In a statement issued Thursday, Mr. Maas termed the present organization of the Navy Department "a remnant of the days of wooden ships" and declared that "it would not stand the strain of pressure from modern warfare."

"At present," he said, "the Navy Department is a group of parallel bureaus, each independent of the other and only coordinated theoretically through the Secretary of the Navy. Each bureau has its own money and no bureau is responsible even to the Secretary of the Navy for expenditures. I have striven to accomplish four major purposes in my reorganization bill, which sets up a general staff for the Navy Department and a general staff aloft and ashore."

"The bill provides; first, a unified and coordinated command for the Navy in an unbroken chain from top to bottom. Secondly, an organization within the Navy in an unbroken chain from top to bottom. Secondly, an organization within the Navy to make all plans and determine all policies for the Navy Department. Third, a responsible agency with all the necessary authority to enforce the carrying into effect such policies as may be determined by the staff and approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and fourth, unified and coordinated expenditure of funds of the Navy Department under a single agency in the Department."

The principal change over the earlier draft is that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy would be given much greater authority, he being given "general supervision" over the entire naval establishment with matters being routed through his office. Another important change provides for a Bureau of Finance to take over fiscal matters from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts with a line officer at its head. Only active line officers could be members of the proposed General Staff under the bill, with authority to assign Staff Corps officers and Reserve officers as additional numbers.

A Deputy Chief of Staff is provided, who would be given authority to "super-

vise the carrying into effect" of plans and policies when approved. The present bureaus and offices would be continued, except for the Bureau of Navigation which is changed to the Bureau of Personnel. However, they would be administrative offices, following policies laid down by the General Staff. Another change in the new draft provides for an aviation section in each branch of the Staff headed by a naval aviator. Several changes are made in the eligibility requirements for appointment to the staff.

The Chief of Staff under the bill would have the rank of admiral and the pay provided for the General of the Armies, which is \$13,000 in pay plus allowances to be set by the President. The Commandant of the Marine Corps would have the rank of full general and the post of Assistant Commandant would be created, carrying the rank of major general. Instead of the Commandant being a member of the General Staff, the new draft provides for another general officer of the Corps to serve.

Grading of Ensigns

The Navy Department this week announced that the grading of Ensigns of the class of 1936, to determine their relative standing on the permanent list, will begin shortly after March 15, 1938, at which time fitness reports covering the period January 1, to March 15, must be submitted. Fitness reports for the period March 16, to June 30, 1938, will be sent in as usual, and thereafter the fitness reports of the officers concerned will be submitted every six months as usual.

The text of the circular letter from the Bureau of Navigation follows:

"The grading of Ensigns of the Naval Academy Class of 1936, to determine final standing upon completion of two years' service, must be accomplished and approved by the Secretary of the Navy prior to June 4, 1938. The final fitness reports and the mark of estimate of service worth to be considered in connection therewith will be those required for the quarter beginning Jan. 1, 1938. In view of the great amount of work involved in the grading process, it is directed that such fitness reports and marks cover the period from Jan. 1, to March 15, 1938, and that the reports be placed in the mail on such latter date. The next succeeding reports of the officers concerned will then cover the period from March 16 to June 30, 1938."

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U. S. COAST GUARD

Budget estimates for the Coast Guard, submitted to Congress by the President, Jan. 5, totalled \$24,922,687, as compared with a total of \$24,773,840 for the current year. The figure for the current year includes the funds appropriated in the First Deficiency bill.

The official explanation accompanying the budget follows:

"The net increase of \$148,847 for the Coast Guard is almost entirely accounted for by the following items of increase: Fuel and water, \$100,000; outfits, \$35,000; communication lines, \$21,400; rebuilding and repairing stations, \$65,000; and repairs to vessels, \$210,347; and by the following decreases: \$93,500 for replacement airplanes, \$57,000 for pay and allowances, and \$125,000 for rebuilding and repairing stations."

A summary of the budget estimates compared with the actual appropriations for the current year follows:

	Estimates 1938	Appropriations 1937
Salaries, Office of Coast Guard	380,240	380,240
Pay and allowances, Coast Guard	18,037,000	18,004,000
Fuel and water	1,575,000	1,475,000
Outfits	1,500,000	1,505,000
Rebuilding and repairing stations	357,500	417,500
Communication lines ..	201,400	180,000
Civilian employees	205,200	192,000
Contingent expenses ..	122,000	122,600
Repairs to vessels	1,690,160	1,450,813
Repairs to Coast Guard aircraft	515,187	515,187
Replacement, airplanes ..	270,000	363,500

Total, Coast Guard 24,922,687 24,773,840

Works With Biological Survey

The United States Coast Guard is co-operating with the Biological Survey in the vicinity of Tylerton, Smith Island, Md.

The personnel of the 6th Coast Guard

District, under District Commander F. E. Allison are also working with the survey.

Jacob Ruppert

The Maritime Commission has requested the Coast Guard to tow the Byrd Antarctic Expedition ship, the Jacob Ruppert, from New York to Hampton Roads.

Academy Notes

The Bibb has been officially designated as the ship which will carry the Cadets at the Coast Guard Academy on their practice cruise to South America next summer. The Permanent Board has also acted favorably on the recommendation that the date of graduation at the Coast Guard Academy be shifted back to the customary June date.

Delegate to Communications Convention

Comdr. J. F. Farley left Washington on January 4th for Cairo, Egypt, as part of the American delegation to the International Radio Telegraphic Conference in that city. He was accompanied by Lt. Comdr. E. M. Webster, USCG, Ret, who is now Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission.

Subsequent to the completion of the Conference, Comdr. Farley will inspect lifeboat communications equipment of the vessels of principal European nations.

Worlds Fair

The Coast Guard will participate in the New York Worlds Fair, having been assigned positions in the National Defense and Internal Protection themes.

Officer's Examination

The following-named officers have been notified that they will be permitted to take any or all of the four successive semi-annual promotion examinations for the next higher rank, beginning with the one to be held in May, 1938:

Lt. Comdr. C. W. Dean, Lt. Comdr. W. G. Bloom, Lt. Comdr. R. S. Patch, Lt. G.

N. Bernier, Lt. P. E. Shaw, Lt. E. G. Brooks, Lt. H. T. Jewell, Lt. D. F. deOtte, Lt. G. A. Littlefield, Lt. Frank Tomkiel, Lt. (jg) J. D. Craik, Lt. (jg) T. J. Harris, Lt. (jg) A. J. DeJoy, Lt. (jg) L. H. Seeger, Lt. (jg) G. D. Synon, Lt. (jg) R. L. Grantham, Lt. (jg) I. J. Stephens, Lt. (jg) E. T. Hodges, Lt. (jg) D. T. Adams, Lt. (jg) T. J. Fabik.

In order to assemble material, it is necessary that each officer named herein notify Headquarters as early as practicable, but not later than March 15, 1938, the subjects in which they desire to be

examined, bearing in mind that article 2333 (5), Personnel Instructions, does not permit an officer to take more than one-half of the required subjects, plus those subjects in which he may have failed in previous semi-annual examinations. Eligible officers not desiring to be examined in May, 1938, shall so notify Headquarters.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1938

"Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe."—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 250,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 80,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

IN APPROVING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE recommendations of the President, Congress, by all means, should take steps important for the morale of the personnel of both Services. It is essential for the protection of our rights and the preservation of our peace, that, for the Army, there should be greater mechanization and motorization, improvements and expansion of equipment, increase in air strength, and, for the Navy, additional battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and aircraft. Accompanying these improvements in our position with respect to matériel, will be provision for more personnel, insufficient in the case of the Army, both in the commissioned and enlisted branches, and more nearly adequate in respect of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The responsibilities of the Army require that the number of officers should be at least 14,659, and the enlisted strength be given another small increment, say 25,000 men. Those of the Navy will depend upon the new naval program the President has under consideration, since every ship made ready for service must have its complement of officers and men ready to operate and fight her. As a consequence of the matériel preparations, greater responsibility will be thrown upon the shoulders of the present personnel, and responsibility in every walk of life calls for adequate compensation. Moreover, proper compensation will attract to the Services the men of character and ability which the highly complicated nature of the machines require in order to assure their efficient operation. We have the words of the Secretary of War and Navy that the pay schedules now in force are antiquated, insufficient to provide the standard of living which is authorized for civilian employees of the Government, and ludicrous in comparison with the salaries drawn by the executives of corporations whose responsibilities are no greater than those borne by officers of the Services. For the Navy, the selection system, which the Navy Department itself condemns, requires immediate remedying. For the enlisted personnel of both Services, the reenlistment bonus should be restored, and there should be prompt revision of pensions and allowances. We realize the President is responding to an imperative need in asking for and contemplating large defense appropriations. We are assured that Congress will not hesitate to give them. But, at the risk of being considered tedious, we feel it is necessary to insist that matters of pay, pension and promotion are of equal importance in order that greater freedom from financial worries will increase the efficiency of the men who will do the fighting in case fighting should be forced upon us.

IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT the Congress of the United States, which passed the Thompson bill and has supplied funds for its operation for two years, will abide by the Budget Bureau's decision to cut the number of trainees in half. The bill contemplated giving 1,000 Reserve Officers one year's active duty with units of the Regular Army each year for ten years. At the conclusion of each year 50 of the outstanding trainees were to be selected for commissioning in the Regular establishment. One hundred already have received Regular commissions under the act. The first year 1,000 were given training. This year, the second period, only 650 are being trained. The Budget for next year contemplates training only 500 reservists. Provided sufficient applicants can be secured—and with proper publicizing they doubtless could be—the House Appropriations committee will quite likely restore to the Appropriations bill sufficient funds to train the full 1,000 Reserve officers. The operation of the bill thus far has given to National Defense some 1,600 second lieutenants of reserve, who not only have behind them the four years of basic training given in their Reserve Officer Training Corps course but also a full year's intensive schooling in the actual handling of seasoned troops. The difficult task of selecting 50 of those for regular commissions has emphasized the high level from which they have been selected and their great value to the reserves. There is considerable sentiment in the Navy favoring the establishment of a somewhat similar program for the sea service. The smaller number of Naval ROTC units in the colleges precludes training as many as 1,000 each year, but undoubtedly a lesser number could be selected for extended active duty with units of the Fleet. This Congress should act to restore the full number of trainees to the Army bill and to make provision for a similar training program for the reserves of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Service Humor

Thankful

Sailor (at dance)—"Do you know that ugly sap of an officer standing over there? He's the meanest egg I ever saw."
She—"Sir! Do you know who I am?"
I'm that officer's daughter."
Sailor—"Do you know who I am?"
She—"No!"
Sailor—"Thank God!"
—U. S. New Mexico Salvo.

Wild Bores

An avid outdoor lover was recounting, for the tenth time, his experiences as a big game hunter to a group of listeners. Finally he concluded with the remark:
"I've trailed animals of all kinds but I have still to hunt a wild bore."
"I know where you can find the bore," injected a heckler, "but you may have to tease him a little to make him wild!"
—Foreign Service V. F. W.

Utter Darkness

An old Irish woman appealed to a passing gentleman. "Please, sorr, could ye spare a dime for an old woman?"
The gentleman, taking pity on her, gave her a quarter.
"God bless ye, sorr," came the reply, "an may every hair of yer head be a candle to light ye to glory."
Taking off his hat and exposing a bald pate, the gentleman dryly remarked, "It won't be much of a torchlight procession madam."
—5th Corps Area News.

Reason Enough

Minister (to deacon)—"I was surprised to see you talking to that notorious gambler. What business could you possibly have with him?"
Deacon—"I was trying to find out where to cash a number of poker chips I found in the contribution box."
—Windy City Breeze.

Prognosis

At dinner not long ago, the man sitting next to the lady was, to say the least, inebriated. He leered at her and commented: "Say, you're the homeliest woman I've ever seen!"
With a show of spirit she replied: "Well, and you're the drunkest man I've ever seen."
"Yeah," he leered, "but I'll get over that in the morning."
—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Official Report

A certain sergeant was accused of going to a meeting, which his wife attended against his will, dragging her from the hall, and forcing her to go home with him. The commanding officer requested that the sergeant make an official reply. It read: "In the first place, I never attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor her choice of a meeting. In the second place, my wife did not attend the meeting in question. In the third place, I did not go to the meeting myself. In the fourth place, upon diligent inquiry, I am informed that no such meeting was held. Finally, I never had a wife. The report is probably not true."
—15th Inf. Sentinel.

Keep Smiling

and help us to keep all the services smiling by sending your quips to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. K.—Maj. John H. Irving, USA, is at present stationed at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

S. K. R.—Col. J. C. Waterman, USA Ret., who once served with the Seventh Cavalry, is now living at 34 Tunnell Road, Berkeley, Calif.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The Navy Department this week announced the selection of Capt. V. A. Kimberly and Capt. N. W. Smith, Civil Engineer Corps, as the Navy members of the Joint Munitions Board as provided for in the First Deficiency Act, the Army members being Brig. Gen. Samuel Hof and Maj. L. B. Moody. The Board will convene in the near future and begin its survey of ammunition depots with special reference to those in dangerous proximity to cities and thickly populated areas.

20 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. Hyron McCandless, USN, arrived in Washington on Jan. 7, after a ten day voyage in one of the new flush deck destroyers. The behavior of the vessel has served to increase the admiration held by naval constructors for the new design of this craft.

Lt. Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the gunboat Annapolis, was recently commended for gallantry in the rescue of the crew of the steamship Paddleford, when he and Chief Boatswains Mates Strickland and Williams carried a lifeline to the Paddleford through dangerously breaking seas. The entire crew were saved.

30 Years Ago

The United States Submarine Tarentula, commanded by Lt. J. F. Daniels, is reported in the twelve hour endurance test held on Dec. 20, as having travelled exactly 115 knots in the period. This is considered a remarkable record and her performance beats her official speed record.

50 Years Ago

The new type of British torpedo boat catchers will be 240 feet in length, with a 25 ft. beam. They will have engines of about 1000 horsepower, will be capable of driving at a speed of 22 knots per hour, and will carry quick firing shell guns. The fore part of the ships will be constructed very much higher than the rest of the vessel, forming kind of a second deck to prevent her from burying herself while plowing through the water.

70 Years Ago

The report of the Chief of Ordnance, USA, contained the following recommendation: "The establishment of an arsenal at Omaha, Neb., or at some suitable point in that section of the country, for supplying troops between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, is considered necessary, and it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation of \$25,000 for purchasing the proper site and commencing the arsenal be requested of Congress."

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. CONNOR, from West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15, to home to await retirement.
Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, appointed major general Jan. 1.
Col. Jay L. Benedict appointed brigadier general Jan. 1. Relieved GSC, Ft. Sam Houston, to duty as Superintendent, USMA, West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Thomas A. Clark (OD), relieved GSC, Chicago, Ill., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Col. John A. Crane (FA), from Ft. Myer, Va., detailed with GSC, Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1938.
Lt. Col. William M. Grimes, (Cav.), from Ft. Riley, Kan.; detailed with GSC, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1938.
Lt. Col. Pearl L. Thomas (Cav.), relieved GSC, Washington, D. C.; detailed with IGD, 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass., May 12.
Maj. Robinson E. Duff (Inf.), from Ft. Benning, Mass.; detailed with GSC, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.
Capt. Frank S. Ross, (Inf.), from Ft. Benning, Ga.; detailed with GSC, Washington, D. C., August 26.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. T. CONLEY, AG.
Maj. Frank H. Hastings (CAC), relieved AGD, to duty in off. of Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.
Col. Cassius M. Dowell (Inf.), relieved IGD, Philippine Dept., to 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. Frederick Van A. Berger, from Chicago, Ill., to home to await retirement.
Capt. Herbert F. McG. Matthews (Inf.), from QMC, Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Lt. Col. Herbert L. Quicke, prior orders to sail N. Y. Feb. 15, amended to sail Feb. 1, for Panama Canal Dept.
Capt. Robert P. Rea, prior orders to sail Charleston, Feb. 17, to Panama Canal amended to sail Feb. 3.

Veterinary Corps

Col. Alfred L. Mason, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Capt. Veimer W. McGinnis, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y. March 15, amended to sail March 1.

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Fred O. Wells, from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., to home and await retirement.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Capt. Claud E. Gray, is retired from active service for age, with rank of major.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. John J. Kingman, appointed asst. to C. of E. with rank of brigadier general, Jan. 1.
Capt. Parker M. Reeve, from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., to duty as dist. engr., Duluth, Minn.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.
Maj. Fred I. Gilbert, from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail N. Y., April 14.

MAJ. WILLIAM J. HENRY, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., April 19.

MAJ. JAMES A. B. GIBSON, from Curtis Bay, Md., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
War Dept. records amended to show advancement of Lt. Col. Roy H. Coles to colonel, Jan. 2, date of death.
Maj. James A. Code, jr., from University of California, Berkeley, to Panama Canal Dept., sail S. F., June 21.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of CH.
Ch. Aristeo V. Simon, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Williams, Me.
Ch. Aubrey J. O'Reilly, from Ft. Williams, Me., to Philippine Dept. Sail N. Y., March 25.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.
Col. Frederick D. Griffith, jr., relieved Org. Res., Louisville, Ky., to Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing, Mich.
Maj. Darrow Menoher, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., detailed at Pueblo High Schools, Pueblo, Colo.
2nd Lt. Eugene Nail, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to ACTC, Randolph Fld., Tex., for training with March 1938 class.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.
Maj. Hanford N. Lockwood, jr., from Muncie, Ind., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25.
Maj. Joseph A. Sheridan, from Macon, Ga., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Mar. 25.
Capt. Burdette M. Fitch, from Philippine Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Capt. George A. Graybe, from Philippine Dept., to 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Capt. Thomas S. Gunby, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25.
Capt. John O. Taylor, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Philippine Dept., sail March 25.

2nd Lt. John G. Brimer, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25.
2nd Lt. William A. Davis, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25.
2nd Lt. Robert H. Safford, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25.
2nd Lt. Raymond B. Firehock, from Philippine Dept., to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.
2nd Lt. John A. Gloried, from Philippine Dept., to 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.
2nd Lt. Robert C. McDonald, jr., from Philippine Dept., to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.
Following named officers from station indicated after name to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., March 25:
Capt. Henry W. Ulmo, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
2nd Lt. Stanley J. Cherubin, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
2nd Lt. Milton H. Clark, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Donald W. Shive, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Charles G. Young, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Following named officers from Hawaiian Dept. to station indicated after name:
Maj. Evans R. Crowell, 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
Capt. Ben E. Cordell, 9th CA, Ft. Banks, Mass.

1st Lt. Theodore J. Dayharsh, 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
1st Lt. Henry W. Ebel, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Robert G. Finkennaur, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Lt. Kenneth R. Kenerick, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Joseph S. Piram, 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Following named officers from station indicated after name to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., March 25:

Maj. Joseph H. Glibreth, Ft. Banks, Mass.
Capt. Olaf H. Kyater, jr., Ft. Monroe, Va.
2nd Lt. Robert H. Kessler, Ft. Monroe, Va.
2nd Lt. Edward W. McLain, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
2nd Lt. Thomas McG. Metz, Ft. Monroe, Va.
2nd Lt. H. Bennett Whipple, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Maj. George W. Dunn, jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to 13th CA, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
1st Lt. Alexander J. Stuart, jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Maj. Louis D. Farnsworth, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., April 26.
2nd Lt. Robert H. Fitzgerald, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., April 26.

Following named from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., May 7:
(Please turn to Page 388)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

December 30, 1937

Lt. Comdr. William A. Gorry, det. Raleigh May or June; to Subm. Base, New London.
Lt. Comdr. Frank N. Sayre, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco; to Portland 1st Lt. and damage control off.

Lt. Theodore C. Aylward, det. CO, S-25 May or June; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.
Lt. Richard R. Ballinger, det. VO-1 (Arizona); to VP-17 (Teal).

Lt. Eugene E. Elmore, det. Dobbin, March 4; to Detroit as eng. off.
Lt. George L. Shane, ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To duty as Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., New York District, New York.

Lt. (jg) Howard J. Abbott, det. Dolphin, May or June; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Fair, ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Kenneth S. Shook, det. Sands; to Jacob Jones.

Lt. (jg) Harmon T. Utter, det. VF-4 (Ranger); to VCS-4 (Northampton).

Capt. Jesse B. Helm, (MC), granted sick leave 3 months; wait orders at Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Adolphus R. Gleitsman, (DC), ors. Nov. 30 modified. To NYA, Boston; instead Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. (jg) Emerson F. Bachhuber, (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash, Jan. 31; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. (jg) Mallie A. Griffin, (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash, Jan. 31; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Gunner Donald L. Miller, det. Medusa; to Ogilva.

Mach. Avod C. Brooks, det. Vestal; to Gold Star.

Mach. Eason G. Miller, det. Sirius. On

disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp.; to cfo Savannah and on bd. when comm.
Ch. Pay Clk. Harold R. Darling, det. Detroit; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada.

Ch. Pay Clk. Jack McCleery, det. Subm. Base, New London, Jan.; to cfo Nashville and on board when comm.

December 31, 1937

Capt. Walter K. Kilpatrick, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, to duty Naval Operation, Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. John E. Wheelchel, det. Bu. Nav., (Please turn to Page 388)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

January 3, 1938

Capt. John C. Munn, March 20, det. Aircraft One, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash.

Capt. John F. Hough, arrival U. S., Feb. 1, ordered to MB, Quantico, delay one month.

Capt. John A. Bemis, Capt. Robert B. Luckey, 2nd Lt. Frederick A. Ramsey, jr., 2nd Lt. William N. McGill, det. MD, AE, Pelpling, to temporary duty with 2nd Marine Brig., Shanghai, awaiting further orders to U. S.

Capt. William F. Coleman, Capt. Fred D. Beans, 2nd Lt. Raymond L. Murray, 2nd Lt. Dixon Goen, 2nd Lt. Herbert R. Amey, jr., det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, relieved from temporary duty with 2nd Marine Brig., Shanghai, to MD, AE, Pelpling, China.

1st Lt. John P. Condon, 2nd Lt. Kenneth D. Kerby, Jan. 21, det. NAS, Pensacola, to Aircraft One, First Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, delay one month.

2nd Lt. Elmer E. Brackett, det. Hdqrs., Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, to NAS, Pensacola, delay in reporting.

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Washington, D. C.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Deny Reenlistment Allowance—Again the President and the Bureau of the Budget are recommending that the enlisted men of the armed services—the lowest paid group of Federal employees—continue to suffer a pay cut in the form of denial of the reenlistment allowances. The withholding of these payments, due to enlisted men under statutory provisions, was started under the old economy regime. Since then, Federal pay scales have been restored, but the enlisted men denied these payments. Last year the Congress killed the withholding provision from the Treasury-Post Office bill, but the persistent Bureau of the Budget slipped it into one of the deficiency bills. This year it appears again in the Treasury-Post Office bill. But service friends in the House and Senate are standing by waiting to kill it so that payment of the reenlistment allowance may be resumed.

Bureau of Navigation—It is believed in Washington, that there will be a shift in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation shortly, with Rear Adm. A. P. Fairfield, who reported to Washington on Dec. 23, taking over the post.

It is understood that Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is anxious to be assigned to sea duty. If Admiral Andrews is relieved of his post as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it is believed that he will be given command of either a battleship division or the command of one of the major units of the United States Fleet.

At the same time it was learned that Capt. C. W. Nimitz, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and recently selected for promotion to Rear Admiral, will be transferred to sea duty.

Far Eastern Military Situation—During the past week there has been a decided lull in military operations in China of the Northern and Southern Japanese Expeditionary Forces except for intensive air bombing raids which have been directed at important Chinese cities from Canton to the north.

The Southern Expeditionary Force, operating on the Shanghai Peninsula, has not attempted any further advance.

In North China the advance along the railroad line from Tsinan to Tsingtao has reached the town of Kaomi. This town is about 50 miles from Tsingtao. The forces of General Yu Hsueh-Chung, which have been offering a certain amount of opposition to this advance, are reported retreating to the southwest. The second advance in Shantung from Tsinan along the Tsinpu Railroad Line has reached the town of Yenchow. This locality is about 100 miles from Suchow, the important junction of the Tsinpu and Lunghai Railroad Lines toward which this southern advance is probably directed. This advance is being opposed by General Han Fu-Chu, who is at present retreating along the line of the railroad.

No further information has been received concerning the concentration of troop transports with naval convoy in the vicinity of Canton except that it is believed the number of vessels concerned is considerably smaller than previous reports indicated.

Recent press dispatches report that Chiang Kai-Shek, now apparently restored to a position of even greater importance in the new Chinese governmental organization, has rejected the latest Japanese overtures leading toward the re-establishment of peace. Although the nature and scope of the reported terms for peace have not been announced by either government, yet these dispatches indicate that they include not only an acknowledgment by China of full responsibility for the cost of the undeclared war and therefore a guarantee by China of complete payment of the sums involved by means of indemnities and concessions, but also an economic agreement extending to Japan active participation in the development and control of China's resources, trade, communications and customs. It is reported that these terms also include the establishment of certain demilitarized zones in China and the stationing of Japanese garrisons in localities to be designated by Japan.

Flights for Retired Aviators—Active duty training for naval aviators retired because of service or age eligibility for promotion would be authorized under a bill introduced in the House this week by Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn.

The measure, according to Congressman Maas, himself a Marine Corps Reserve flyer, commanding a Reserve squadron, is necessary because the Navy's war plans contemplate the use of such officers in an emergency yet no provision is now made for keeping their flying proficiency up after retirement. It would permit Naval and Marine Corps aviators to make flights at their own request in Service aircraft and provide for 15 day annual training and other active duty for them with additional pay.

Seeks Army Blue Dress—Representative Edith N. Rogers, R. of Mass., introduced a bill in the House this week directing the Secretary of War to provide blue dress uniforms and black shoes for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The Massachusetts Congresswoman, hailing from Lowell, center of the textile and shoe industries, made public a letter she had written to the President calling upon him to take the step provided in her bill and declaring that funds were already available for uniform purchase which could be used for blues instead of the khaki now in use. She declared that Army enlisted men failed to present a proper appearance in that they had to wear for dress the same uniform they used for regular wear.

Representative May To Head Military Committee—Representative Andrew Jackson May, D. of Ky., will become chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee when the incumbent, Representative Lister Hill, D. of Ala., resigns to enter the Senate, probably within the next week or so.

The new chairman is a staunch advocate of adequate national defense and during his seven years on the Military Affairs Committee has played a leading role in the enactment of much important military legislation. He has served as acting chairman of the committee on several occasions. Last session he put through legislation permitting Army personnel who are non-citizens to reenlist and this week secured House approval of a bill to put "teeth" in the espionage laws. Asked for his views on National Defense this week, the Kentuckian said:

"I am for world peace, and I am for it so much that I am willing to fight for it. I am in favor of a strong enough defense to enable us to whip hell out of anyone who steps on our toes. If appointed chairman I will go along with the President and the War Department as to national defense and world peace."

Battleship Board to be Retained—It appears that the Civilian Advisory Board on Battleship Construction will be a permanent part of the Navy Department with the revelation this week that the board will not be limited to participation in the planning of the North Carolina and Washington, but will remain convened "during the entire capital ship program."

The board was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to advise and consult with naval constructors on the building of the Washington and the North Carolina.

In the budget submitted this week the Navy will ask for funds with which to construct two additional 35,000 ton ships, and the pronouncement by Secretary Swanson that the Civilian Board will remain in session lends additional credence to the rumors that the United States will construct a Navy "second to none."

First Air Corps Weather Class—The Army Air Corps Weather School at Patterson Field, Ohio, will graduate its first class of trained weather forecasters on February 1. Established in September, 1937, to care for the need of the Army Air Corps when the air arm took over forecasting from the Signal Corps, the Weather School at Patterson Field is expected to play an important role in future army air activities.

The school is equipped to care for classes of 25 students at a time, and the course now extends for five months, although it is hoped that eventually the course may be lengthened to embrace a full year.

The second group will be enrolled in February, to be graduated in July. The Air Corps has set a high standard of entrance requirements, and only men who have acquired enough credits to pass the college entrance examinations will be considered for this training.

As the Weather Service is now set-up, there will be three sections, under the direction of divisional commandants, and 40 full and part time weather stations will be established. It is expected that about 400 men will be required to carry on the work. The Air Corps has announced that all men operating these stations will be required to take the five month course.

Lt. Col. J. H. Houghton, AC, USA, is in command of the school at Patterson Field, assisted by Capt. Don McNeal, Assistant Commandant and Senior Instructor.

Air Corps officials pointed out that with the current trend toward fast, heavy bombers and patrol ships, it is imperative that the pilots be advised of current and future weather conditions in order that the commanding officer of the flight might be able to plot his course toward the enemy objectives with the greatest possible assurance of weather conditions.

Army Budget Estimates—The War Department Budget for the support of the Military Establishment, which has been submitted to Congress by The President, totals \$421,459,931. For the current fiscal year—1938—there is available for this purpose \$400,712,987. The increase is \$11,746,944. In addition, a contract authorization of \$19,126,894 is requested as against contract authorizations of \$21,887,394 granted for the current fiscal year. The sum of \$9,348,517 for War Department construction is included in the estimates for Public Works as against \$9,388,000 appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1938.

The maximum strength in officer personnel next year will be 12,485. The increase over the present one consists of 62 engineer second lieutenants and 50 second lieutenants who will be assigned to the combatant arms. The Engineer increment completes the increase of 185 officers in the Engineer Corps authorized by the last Congress. The cost of these additional Engineer officers will be borne by the non-military appropriation "Rivers and Harbors." The War Department objective is a strength of 14,659 Regular officers.

The increase of 50 second lieutenants to be assigned to the several arms is in accordance with the Thomason Act, passed in August, 1935, which authorized the President annually to call not to exceed 1000 Reserve second lieutenants for one year's active duty with the Regular Army and to commission each year 50 of these officers in the Regular Establishment. In conformity with the provisions of this Act 600 Reserve officers are authorized during the current year but provision is made for only 500 in the fiscal year 1939. An increase from 550 to 857 Reserve officers for extended active duty with the Air Corps is requested. This will partially provide for the shortage of pilot personnel during the next fiscal year.

The average number of enlisted men, for whom pay is provided during the current year, is 162,000. The Budget provides for the same number in the fiscal year 1939.

The estimates for the National Guard support a strength of 200,000 officers and men for the full year. They also provide for a further increase of 5,000 in the latter part of the next fiscal year. The ultimate objective is an aggregate strength of 210,000 in the National Guard.

The estimates provide for 25,530 Reserve officers to be trained for fourteen days—the same number as provided for in fiscal year 1938. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps also will be maintained on about the same basis as during the present year. The number of thirty-day trainees in CMTC camps has been reduced from 35,000 in 1938 to approximately 14,250 in the next fiscal year.

Direct charges for aviation materiel and training for the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves amount to \$102,027,145; in the current year the amount is \$88,482,123. Considering the indirect charges such as pay, clothing, rations, housing and transportation, it is estimated that approximately \$140,000,000 goes to the support of aviation.

The present objective of the War Department in the procurement of airplanes is to reach the quota of 2320 fixed by the Baker Board. It is hoped to attain this goal with current funds and those requested for the fiscal year 1939. The present program calls for the procurement of approximately 583 planes during the current year and 474 in 1939. For the purchase of airplanes for the Regular Army in fiscal year 1939, \$33,150,646 will be available. In the current year \$33,756,561 has been provided for this purpose.

For War Department construction the Public Works estimates include projects for the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, and for the one recently established at Denver; for Fort Knox, Kentucky, for Fort Benning, Georgia, and for Ordnance Depots at Savanna, Illinois, and Camp Stanley, Texas; also for miscellaneous construction in Panama and Hawaii.

Field exercises will be continued on approximately the same basis as in the present year. The Third Army will conduct a maneuver in the Southwest. A joint Aircraft-Antiaircraft Exercise will be held in the southeastern part of the United States.

Provision is also made in the estimates for fiscal year 1939 for the further strengthening of our defenses in the continental United States, in Panama, and Hawaii. There will also be a continuation of the modernization, mechanization, and motorization programs for Field Artillery, Antiaircraft, Infantry and Cavalry units.

Reserve Officers on CCC

A reduction of approximately 1,600 in the number of Reserve officers assigned to Civilian Conservation Corps duty and the replacement of others by officers of lesser rank is provided in the President's 1939 budget estimates made public this week.

Slashed by \$123,668,000—more than one third—from the current year's appropriations for the CCC, the budget estimates provide for but 4,595 Reserve officers to be maintained on active duty during the year beginning next July 1, as against an average of 6,171 for the current year. Additional cuts in funds for payment of Reserve officers will require the use of more first and second lieutenants and fewer captains and majors than at present. The estimates provide that the average yearly pay of Reserve officers shall be \$3,170.99 as against \$3,364.08 at present.

The reduced program received the approval of the House Appropriations Committee, Jan. 6, when it reported the Independent Offices Supply Bill carrying funds for the CCC without change from the budget estimates.

Testifying before the House Appropriation Committee, CCC Director Robert Fechner declared that he did not believe that the contemplated replacement of experienced officers by younger ones was "a good economic course to take," or good for the enrollees of the camps. It was brought out during the hearing that in the replacement program, no officer will be assigned to command a camp until he has had at least six months experience in the CCC except officers who have served a year's active duty under the Thomason Act. Such officers, said Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, USA, are considered fully qualified to command a camp.

The estimates for next year total \$226,331,000 as against \$350,000,000 for the current year (of which ten percent has been impounded) and will provide for an enrollment of 250,000 men, including Indians and territorials as against 300,000. Larger camps will be maintained, housing 200 men, and but 1,200 camps will be open. All camps on Army and Navy reservations will be closed it was stated, while four of the camps on Corps of Engineer projects will close at the beginning of the year and the other six next October.

Enumerating the cuts which will be necessary, Mr. Fechner said that the estimates provide nothing at all for purchase or repair of clothing, stocks on hand having to suffice. The item for purchase of reference books has been entirely eliminated. Continuing, he said:

"Warrant officers of the Coast Guard who have served with the corps almost since its inception are dropped in this estimate in order to replace them with fewer employees at lower salaries. Numerous dismissals among civilian employees engaged in War Department CCC activities, as well as dismissals of Reserve officers are, of course, necessary due to the reduced operations and the lower-cost basis upon which this estimate is predicated. One cent per day has been taken from the ration cost. Over \$1,000,000 has been deducted from motor-transportation cost and practically one-half million from the miscellaneous expense account. The purchase of new automotive equipment within the War Department has been cut to a total of 230 vehicles. The travel of enrollees' account has been cut nearly \$2,400,000 which means that many movements which were previously believed to be desirable must be eliminated."

The 4,595 Reserve officers to be utilized next year will be divided as follows, it was testified: Medical officers, 800; Dental officers, 273; Veterinary officers, 120; Chaplains, 402; all others, 3,000.

Representative Johnson (D), of Oklahoma criticized the Army for "making use of the CCC camps as a training ground for Reserve officers," by rotating officers at intervals. General Tyner denied

the Representative's contention that it was the War Department's policy to make the CCC "the basis for a great army" and said that they had been criticized for not relieving officers more often than is done. The present policy, he said, was that Corps Area Commanders are permitted to retain 50 percent of the Reserve officers indefinitely, 25 percent for two years, and 25 percent for 18 months.

Despite the cuts elsewhere, there was an increase allowed for the Office of the Director. This, Mr. Fechner testified, was because of an increase in the authority and responsibility of his office provided in the new CCC act.

Army Enlisted Promotions

There are published below promotions made during the period between Nov. 9, 1937 and Jan. 6, 1938, in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the chief of the Arms or Service concerned.

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, THE QMG.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Huna Putschkoff, Monah Swetnam, (supply, Troy Walston, (bakers and cooks).

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—John Maresca, (bakers and cooks), David E. Tarrence, William N. Wood, (supply).

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Obie M. Oshea, (bakers and cooks).

Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. C. R. REYNOLDS, THE SG.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—John J. Zuern, John N. Bailey.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Arthur R. Lund, Alvis L. Craig, Carl R. Felgert, Donald J. Doty.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. FRED W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—William C. Workinger.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Paul S. Espenshade.

Corps of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN SCHLEY, C. of E.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Clyde A. Huffstickler, John Pogreba.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Cornell Swisher, Alonzo C. Bosanko, Herman Aastrom.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM W. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Denton L. Larue.
Promoted to Staff Sergeant—George A. Davie.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUBORGNE, the CSO.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Joseph Ostafin, James B. Brafwell, Benjamin V. High.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Eric Mahler, Richmond F. Howard, Lester Winkler.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Rosario H. Lussier, Donald D. Mills, William L. Brown.
Chemical Warfare Service
MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER, C. of CWS
No promotions.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—William E. Clark, (clerical), Pearl G. Miller, (electrical).
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—John J. Maykovich, Barney Muchovic, (electrical).
Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Ellis A. Steiner, (clerical), Ralph M. Burdick, (electrical).

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Joseph A. Duprey, John P. Grimme, William F. Flertag.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Walter Simpson, Joseph H. Rust. The following men were promoted to technical sergeant to fill the newly created vacancies established by the addition of the Air Corps Weather School. They were not chosen from the regular list, but as the result of a competitive examination. William F. Bernhelsel, Leon B. Burke, Harry J. Cuskey, Myron E. Howe, Martin Cebode.

Navy Engineer Corps Notes

Mr. Kline Burdett Grigsby, Grafton, Ill., has been enrolled as a Lieutenant (jg), CEC-V(8), to rank from Nov. 4, 1937.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 385)

Navy Dept., Feb. 5; to cfo McCall and in command when comm.

Lt. William G. Beecher, jr., det. Sicard Jan. 14; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. DeWitt C. Redgrave, jr., (CC), det. Office of Supgt. Constructor, United Shipyards, Inc., Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, continue duty Fedl. Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., and 11 Broadway, New York.

Lt. William S. Kurtz, (CC), det. Office of Supgt. Constructor, United Shipyards, Inc., Mariners Harbor, Staten Island; continue duty United Shipyards, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York & Fedl. Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny.

Actg. Pay Clk. Lyle N. Murray, to duty Idaho.

January 3, 1938

Comdr. Chester C. Jersey, det. as Insp. of Nav. Matl., New York, Jan. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Nicholas B. Van Bergen, det. Concord, March 3; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Otto F. Johanns, granted sick leave absence 2 months; wait orders at Phila.

Lt. (jg) Jerome B. Casey (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Robert V. Chastain (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Feb. 28; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Lt. (jg) Gail T. Curren (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Stanley W. Eaton (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to NYd., Boston.

Lt. (jg) Wilbur H. Pederson (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to Nav. Trng. Sta.

Lt. (jg) Otto H. Schlicht (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Donald L. Truscott (DC), det. Nav.

Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to Naval Academy.

Warrant Officers

Ch. Pay Clk. John R. Wallace, jr., det. Rec. Sta., Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Asiatic Despatch Orders, Dec. 28

Capt. Penn L. Carroll, to 16th Nav. District. Comdr. Leonard N. Linsley, to 16th Nav. District.

Lt. Comdr. Francis H. Glimmer, to command Tutuila.

Lt. August W. Lentz, det. Augusta; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle.

Lt. (jg) George P. Unmacht, to Asheville. Lt. (jg) Roland O. Lucier, det. Oahu; to Rec. Ship at New York.

Lt. Clyde L. Bozarth (MC), det. NYd., Cavite; to Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. Howard K. Sessions (MC), to Pecos. Lt. (jg) Ralph M. McComas (MC), det. Pecos; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Gnr. Arnold L. Larson, to Pigeon. Ch. Mach. John W. Cunningham, det. Pecos; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Mach. Thomas L. Wilson, det. NYd., Cavite; to Pecos.

Carp. Claude D. Masters, to Sacramento.

Lt. James P. Clay, det. 2nd Brigade, US Marines; to Black Hawk.

Lt. William B. Colborn, to Luzon. Lt. Wallace S. Newton, det. Black Hawk; to Canopus.

Mach. Joe E. Dopp, det. Black Hawk; to Canopus.

Pay Clk. Merwood R. Bishop, to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport.

Lt. Baron J. Mullancy, to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

January 4, 1938

Comdr. Homer C. Wick, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., to duty Bu. Aero, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Staley H. Gambrill, det. Detroit, March 10; to Rec. Sta., Norfolk, as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Stuart S. Murray, det. Portland, Jan. 14; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. John F. Newman, jr., det. California, Jan.; to Potomac.

Lt. Henry D. Rozendal, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island; to duty NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. Hubert E. Strange, det. Langley, Jan.; to Patrol Wing 2 as aerological off.

Comdr. Robert M. Askin (DC), det. California, March 12; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Edward J. Fitzgerald (DC), det. NYd., Boston. Continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H. On disch. trmt.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) David M. Fox (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., Jan. 31; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes.

Lt. John C. Bernet (SC), det. Dest. Div. 21; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. William L. Patten (SC), det. Nokomis; to NYd., Phila. Ors. Dec. 4 revoked.

Lt. Comdr. Henry P. Needham (CEC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Jan.; to Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Joseph T. Casey (CHC), det. UYd., Phila., Jan. 17; to Lexington.

Ch. Boon. Victor H. Kyllberg, det. Relief, Jan. 10; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Gnr. Albert A. Jacques, det. Memphis; to temp. duty Quincy.

Ch. Mach. Ivan L. Brown, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machs., New York Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, Feb. 1; to c. f. o. Savannah and on board when comm.

Ch. Mach. John C. Hines, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., to home, relieved all active duty.

Mach. Eugene L. Bloom, det. S-23, Jan. 5; to Louisville.

Mach. Joseph M. Lenart, det. Saratoga; to NYd., Wash.

Actg. Pay Clk. Paul W. Cook, to duty Asiatic Station.

Actg. Pay Clk. Frank O. Hanson, to duty Asiatic Station.

January 5, 1938

Capt. Worrell R. Carter, det. CO, Marblehead; to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport. Capt. Burton H. Green, det. CO, Vincennes, Feb. 1; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chge. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island.

Comdr. Rivers J. Carstarphen, det. CO, Bushnell, Feb. 3; to duty as Off. in Chge. Retg. Trng. School, Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Comdr. James M. Lewis, det. CO, Nokomis, Jan.; to command Bushnell.

Lt. Comdr. Geoffrey E. Sage, duty as 1st lt. and damage control officer, Nevada.

Lt. John W. Alles, 3rd, det. Naval Academy; April 9; to c. f. o. Honolulu and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Hugh D. Black, det. CO, Lark; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Thomas T. Craven, det. Beaver; to NYd., Charleston.

Lt. John O. Jenkins, det. 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, Jan.; to command Lark.

Lt. George F. O'Keefe, det. CO, S-20, April 1; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo.

Lt. Joseph H. Willingham, jr., det. CO, R-2, April 30; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. Henry D. Hubbard (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Dec. 30; to Bushnell.

Lt. Comdr. John M. Woodard (MC), det. Bushnell, Jan.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. John L. H. Clarholm (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Dec.; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. John D. P. Hodapp (SC), det. Chaumont; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. John F. Hughes (CHC), det. Lexington, March 31; to NYd., Phila.

Boon. Owen W. Huff, det. Algoma, Jan. 20; to NYd., Boston.

Gnr. Frank J. Giacomelli, det. Memphis, Jan. 9; to Beaver.

Actg. Pay Clk. Lyle N. Murray, det. Idaho; to Quincy.

Ch. Carp. Elmer L. Harding, det. NYd., Puget Sound, Jan. 20; to Maryland.

Coast Guard Orders

Secretary of the Treasury
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Rear Adm. Russel R. Waesche

Capt. J. A. Alger, selected as Commander, Bering Sea Patrol Force, 1938 season, in addition to duties as Western Inspector.

Comdr. C. H. Dench, Tahoe, designated as Commander, International Ice Patrol Force, 1938 season.

Lt. C. B. Arrington, det. Academy, effective about Feb. 1, 1938, and assigned line duty Thetis.

Lt. G. V. A. Graves, Boston Division, designated Ice Observer, International Ice Patrol, 1938 season.

Lt. L. B. Tollaksen, det. Boston Division, effective about Feb. 5, 1938, and assigned New York Division, with station at Kearny, New Jersey, for further instruction in Radio Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ens. R. W. Blouin, det. Ingham, effective April 4, 1938, and assigned line duty Northland.

Ens. J. S. Muzzy, det. Ingham, effective April 4, 1938, and assigned line duty Northland.

Gnr. W. O. Dwyer, det. Chelan, effective Jan. 10, 1938, and assigned Cape May Group.

Mach. O. W. Schoen, det. New York Division, effective Jan. 17, 1938, and assigned Galathea for duty and as engineer officer that vessel upon detachment of Mach. Z. R. Shoen. Cach. Z. R. Shoen, det. Galathea and assigned Cape May Group, to report not later than Feb. 1, 1938.

Boon. R. W. Butcher, det. Itasca, effective April 4, 1938, and assigned Aurora.

Boon. Richard Wittenburg, det. Shoshone, effective April 4, 1938, and assigned Daphne.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 385)

2nd Lt. William W. Bailey.

2nd Lt. Thomas D. Neier.

Following named officers from Philippine Dept., to station indicated after name:
Maj. Christian G. Foltz, 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Capt. Forrest J. French, 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Capt. Douglass G. Pamplin, 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

Capt. William L. Richardson, 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

1st Lt. Avery J. Cooper, jr., 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Samuel McF. McReynolds, jr., 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Edward W. Moore, 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2nd Lt. Edward M. Lee, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to temp. duty 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; thence to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., March 5.

2nd Lt. Eugene E. Lockhart, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Feb. 17 amended to sail Feb. 3.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF. Col. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., is retired from active service for age April 30.

Col. Walter S. Fulton, from Ft. Douglas, Utah; detailed in IGD, Philippine Dept., sail S. F., June 23.

Col. Lloyd R. Fredenhall, from Philippine Dept., to duty with Infantry Board, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Albert S. Penke, relieved NGB, Washington, D. C., to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Lt. Col. J. Garesche, ord. from Inf. Board, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Philippine Dept., sail May 26.

Lt. Col. Lathe B. Row, relieved NGB, Washington, D. C., to 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Pa., April 30.

Maj. William F. Gent, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to home to await retirement.

Maj. Leigh Bell, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; detailed with Org. Res., 4th Corps Area, Shreveport, La.

Capt. Fred P. Van Dusee, detailed in QMC, Philippine Dept., May 1.

Capt. Abner J. McGehee, jr., from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Capt. Earl L. Scott, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Feb. 3.

1st Lt. Roscoe C. Huggins, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.; detailed in Signal Corps, 3rd Sig. Co., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

2nd Lt. John F. Polk, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 10th Inf., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

2nd Lt. Richard G. Williams, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 10th Inf., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC, Maj. Joseph L. Stromme (capt.), from off. of Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C., to duty as AC procurement planning representative, 4th Zone, Los Angeles, Calif., sail N. Y., March 25.

Maj. Philip Schneberger, from Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif., to Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, sail S. F., May 14.

Capt. George L. Murray, from Barksdale Fld., La., to ACTS, Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. John C. Covington, now on leave of absence from Kelly Fld., Tex., to ACTS, Denver, Colo.

2nd Lt. Charles M. McCorkle, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Feb. 17, amended to sail Feb. 3.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. Harlan L. Mumma, QMC, to Lt. Col. Capt. Marshall J. Noyes, CE, to Maj. Lt. Col. Louis R. Dougherty, FA, to Col. Lt. Col. Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, to Col. Capt. Versalious L. Knadler, FA, to Maj. Maj. Otto F. Lange, Inf., to Lt. Col. Maj. Alexander M. Weyand, Inf. (subject to exam.), to Lt. Col.

Capt. William G. Burt, Inf., to Maj. Capt. Howard W. Lehr, Inf., to Maj. Capt. Charles M. Walton, Inf., to Maj. Capt. Thomas C. Lull, Inf., to Maj. Maj. Adam G. Hellman, MC, to Lt. Col. 1st Lt. Joseph L. Bernier, DC, to Capt.

WARRANT OFFICERS

M. Sgt. Marcos Freeman appointed warrant officer. From Ft. Logan, Colo., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

M. Sgt. William J. Riley appointed warrant officer.

M. Sgt. Elmer R. Watts, appointed warrant officer.

M. Sgt. Frank C. Winkler appointed warrant officer.

M. Sgt. William S. Morley appointed warrant officer.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

St. Sgt. James Payne, prior orders from Army Veterinary School, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. amended: From AVS, Washington, D. C., to Pres. of Monterey, Calif., sail N. Y., June 10.

Pvt. Howard P. Lansing, prior orders to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for course of instruction revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Retirement of the following enlisted men at the place indicated, effective Jan. 31, is announced:

T. Sgt. James E. Burton, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

S. Sgt. Delbert S. Rockwell, Ft. Baker, Calif.

Cpl. Bartolomei Patrimonio, Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. Sefton G. Casner, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

T. Sgt. Felix Madamba, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

(Continued on Next Page)

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NG Short 9,582 Motor Vehicles, General Blanding Reports

The National Guard is short more than 50 per cent of the minimum number of motor-vehicles considered adequate for its peacetime training, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, stated in his annual report made public this week. It was estimated that 17,775 motor vehicles are necessary for peacetime training, whereas the National Guard has only 8,193, there being a shortage of 9,582.

"Something less than 18,000 vehicles are deemed the minimum necessary for the adequate peacetime training of the National Guard," General Blanding said. "This appears to be a very modest goal in the motorization program, especially in view of the fact that a preliminary estimate of the motor-vehicle requirements in the event of a general mobilization would approximate some 40,000 vehicles to meet the initial requirements for active service. However, the training requirements are only about 46 per cent of the way on the road to realization. Inasmuch as this has been accomplished since 1933, it might be considered relatively satisfactory progress were it not for the fact that vehicles must not only be bought but must also, from time to time, be replaced.

"In order not to place a fictitious value on these vehicles, the system has been adopted of depreciating their cost value each year by 15 per cent. Thus, when a vehicle has been in service 7 years, it ceases to have any book value, and as, under present Army regulations, a vehicle may not be repaired if the cost thereof exceeds 35 per cent of its present value, it is apparent that the fiscal year of 1940 will mark the end of the useful life of all the 1933 purchases. In that year some 800 vehicles were purchased; 209 station wagons and 651 trucks, 1½-ton, 4 x 2.

"Of the 8,193 vehicles listed as being on hand, some 446 station wagons and 2,984 trucks, 1½-ton, 4 x 2, are held in State pools. These vehicles are without military characteristics. They are used mainly in transporting troops to and from summer training camps, and to assist in the training of those units whose motor equipment is insufficient for that purpose. All other vehicles have military characteristics, and are for the most part, definitely allocated to specific military organizations. Losses have amounted to a total of something under one-half of 1 per cent since 1933, a total of about 60 motors having been destroyed by fire, collision, or other unavoidable causes."

Extracts from General Blanding's report follow:

Training

Field training in the National Guard as a whole has improved and less time is devoted in camp to instruction which can be equally well imparted in the armory period. There has been a gradual improvement in training facilities at most camps. Some States, however, having no adequate training camps, are reluctant to train at better camps in other States.

A general improvement in military qualifications of officers and noncommissioned officers is noticeable. Personnel trained at service schools are being better utilized within regiments for the training of the whole regiment.

Mounted organizations continue to be handicapped in training by shortage of animals. Funds for the purchase of a small number of animals are included in the 1938 appropriations. No funds were available during the past year for this purpose.

National Guard observation squadrons working in conjunction with engineer regiments have prepared mosaics of several of the larger National Guard training areas. This work will be continued from year to year. The number of air-ground cooperative missions has been increased. In some cases there has been evidence of lack of liaison and planning on the part of those engaged in these missions, which has resulted in full advantage not being taken of the opportunity for air-ground communication.

Due to the small authorized strength of divisional signal companies these units are seriously handicapped in Army maneuvers when long wire lines must be laid and maintained. This difficulty was partially overcome in one division by temporary increase in strength of the signal company prior to the maneuvers.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Comptroller Hits Allowances

Reduction in the travel allowances paid to personnel of the armed services and the restriction of other Service allowances and exemptions was recommended to Congress this week by Acting Comptroller General R. N. Elliott.

Replying to criticism of his office from President Roosevelt and others and to demands for legislation restricting its authority, Mr. Elliott, in a long argument in his annual report to Congress seeks to justify an all-powerful independent accounting agency and asks for further enlargement of his authority. Specifically he recommends that departments and agencies of the Government be forced to adopt General Accounting Office systems of accounting and procedure and that all finance officers be required to account directly to the Comptroller for all money received, at intervals to be set by him and in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe.

The War and Navy Departments are criticized by the Acting Comptroller for refusing to accept the rulings as well as the forms, systems and procedure laid down by his office, making particular reference to questions of Government transportation and travel allowances. Changes in the law to force their compliance with his views are recommended, several of which would effect reductions in travel and rental allowances paid to Service personnel. These are:

(1) Repeal of the law giving the Chief of Finance of the Army authority to establish the Official Mileage Tables for the Armed Services and vesting such duties in the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the provision that mileage shall be paid according to the shortest usually traveled route, either rail or road, depending upon whichever is actually used and with the further proviso that no allowance be made for infrequency of transportation over the shortest route. Present procedure is to base the tables of distances over the shortest rail route between two given points.

(2) Reduction in the travel allowances of dependents of Service personnel by requiring payment of an allowance equal to the special lower Government rates rather than the regular rates when transportation is not furnished in kind.

(3) Deny travel allowances to enlisted men upon discharge who reenlist or extend their enlistments.

(4) Reduce the rental allowances of Armed Service personnel who rent quarters belonging to another department of the Government so that they can not draw any allowance in excess of the rent paid. This is a revival of an old Economy Act proviso. It would principally affect personnel who, because of the bad housing situation in Panama, are permitted to rent quarters of employees of the Canal Zone for temporary periods, while the latter are on leave in the United States.

A gratuitous indirect suggestion that rental allowances might be abolished altogether was contained in the proposal, the Acting Comptroller stating that he recommended that the old Economy Act provision be reenacted as permanent law "unless action is taken toward abolishing entirely the payment of allowances which merely operate to augment rates of pay."

In another important proposal directed specifically against the War and Navy Departments, Acting Comptroller Elliott proposes that the audit and settlement of Government transportation accounts be placed entirely in his hands. In 1922, he recalled, the General Accounting Office issued regulations to this effect but the War, Navy and Justice Departments refused to comply and have continued to audit and pay transportation claims, the G. A. O. being forced to make post-audits. Two years ago, he said, the Federal Coordinator of Transportation proposed legislation expanding the authority of Comptroller along this line, but after study of the matter and a number of conferences, the Administration turned down the recommendation.

The Acting Comptroller also recommended:

(1) That the Statute of Limitations be applied to the filing of claims against the Government.

(2) That transfers of funds from one Government department to another for

work done shall be subject to prior approval by his office.

(3) That the Federal Tax Laws be amended to repeal the exemption now allowed to Federal personnel serving in the foreign possessions of the United States.

(4) That sales of Government property should be required by law to be by competitive bid.

(5) That an affidavit not be required on travel expense vouchers when traveling away from their official stations.

USCG Gets New Promotion System

Legislation was passed by Congress this week instituting changes in the Coast Guard officer promotion system, whereby certain methods of selection out of officers will be substituted for the present straight seniority advancement.

At present there is no method of eliminating officers deemed unfit, save by court-martial, although the examining board has power to place officers who fail on their promotion examinations "out of the line of promotion." While such officers are permanently denied further advancement, they stay on the active list until retired for age, physical disability or their own request after 30 years' service. The new law will permit such officers to resign with a year's pay or retire if they have ten years' service. They may be forcibly retired when they have ten years' service.

Two other methods of elimination of officers are provided in the bill. A Personnel Board, consisting of not less than three officers of the Coast Guard shall be convened annually and it may place out of the line of promotion not to exceed 2 per centum of the officers in the grade of lieutenant commander, and it may forcibly retire not more than five per cent of the officers who have completed 30 years' service. It may also forcibly retire any officer placed out of the line of promotion who has had ten or more years' commissioned service. Not more than one per cent of the total number of Coast Guard officers may be retired in any one year. Retired pay of officers involuntarily retired shall be 2½ per cent of their active pay multiplied by the number of years of service.

A number of safeguards are created for the protection of officers acted upon adversely by the Personnel Board. If ordered retired or placed out of the line of promotion by the Board, the officer has a right to a rehearing before the Board with counsel. The Commandant may then approve or disapprove the findings of the Board, and if he disapproves its recommendation it is reviewed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If the latter concurs in the decision of the Commandant the matter is ended and the officer retains his status as if his case had not been considered. If the Secretary disapproves the Commandant's action in disapproving the Board's finding, a rehearing is granted. After a rehearing or if the Secretary and Commandant agree with the Board, the case goes to the President for final action.

The bill was approved by both the Senate and House without debate and now goes to the President for signature. It was drafted by the Coast Guard Permanent Board after long study and after preliminary and later drafts were submitted to the Service for comment and vote. This action was in sharp contrast to an attempt two years ago to railroad a drastic selection bill through Congress which the Service prior to it being submitted to Congress by the Treasury Department did not know that any such legislation was contemplated. A strong tide of resentment speedily flowed through the Service following this attempt and protests to Congress blocked the measure. A poll conducted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL showed an overwhelming majority of the officers strenuously opposed to the secretly drawn measure and led to the defeat of the bill.

General Reisinger Court Martial

Brig. Gen. Harold C. Reisinger, former paymaster of the Marine Corps, is under mental observation at the Washington Naval Hospital. He was committed

to the hospital this week at his own request, after he contended that his mental condition was not such as to permit him to continue with his court martial at the Marine Barracks in Quantico on charges of having falsified his travel accounts. The order for his commitment was approved by Secretary of the Navy Swanson.

He is confined in the Sick Officers' Quarters at the hospital, where he will be under observation of psychiatrists and other medical men. In the meantime the court martial stands adjourned, awaiting the decision on the General's mental condition.

General Reisinger made his request on the second day of the trial, after having protested the placing of Brig. Gen. Douglas C. McDougal on the board. General Reisinger claimed that General McDougal was prejudiced against him personally, but his objection was overruled by the president of the board.

His request came before charges had been aired before the board.

Army Training Directive

The War Department made public yesterday the 1938-39 training directive. "The principal training objective," it was stated, "is to produce units prepared to take the field on short notice at existing strength under the Protective Mobilization Plan, and capable of conducting combined operations against an enemy equipped with modern means of action." With this objective in view, training will emphasize:

a. Thorough basic training of the individual soldier, including the early development of his physical coordination and his ability to march, use his weapons, and care for himself in the field.

b. The conduct of combat exercises on the terrain by basic units of the Regular Army, to include combat firing by appropriate small units armed with rifle, automatic rifle and machine gun.

c. The development of team-play between the field artillery and the supported infantry and cavalry. To this end, every effort will be made to bring together units of field artillery and the supported arms and accustom them to close association on the march, in bivouac and in combat.

d. The defense against aircraft, chemicals and mechanized units.

e. Field Exercises for the combined arms, especially in night operations.

Staff Corps Selections

The Navy Department announced yesterday that selection boards will be convened subsequent to Jan. 20 to recommend officers of the staff corps for promotion.

The boards will select officers for promotion to commander in all the corps. The supply corps will in addition select commanders to be captains.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended active duty with QMC

Capt. George Dewey Crawford, to 6 months active duty tour. From Winchester, Va., to Philadelphia QMC Depot, Pa.

Extended Active Duty with MC

1st Lt. Leonard Foote Bruni, continued on active duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., until Aug. 3, 1938.

Capt. Milton Alter Juster, continued on active duty at Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C., until July 25, 1938.

Extended Active Duty with DC

1st Lt. Francis Emmett Cummings, continued on active duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., until July 31, 1938.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Capt. John Garrett May, CE-Res., Chicago Engr. Procurement Dist., Jan. 2.

Promotion of Reserves

1st Lt. Edmund Lindsay Meekins, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Elmer Julius Rodenberg, Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Gus E. Lehmann, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. James W. Farrington, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Herman E. Hurst, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Ormond John Mosman, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Alonzo Landen Jenks, Jr., Med.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Earl Du Laney, Ch.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. John Franklin Biggerstaff, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

Personals

The Washington Branch, U. S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, sponsored a dinner at the Army and Navy Country Club, Arlington County, Va., Jan. 7.

Senator Walsh, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, made an informal address on the subject of the Committee on Naval Affairs and its relation to the Navy, and answered numerous questions asked by the guests.

Mrs. Ralph E. Haines, wife of Lt. Col. R. E. Haines, CAC, USA, Ft. De Russy, T. H., has arrived in Washington, D. C., for a visit of several months. She is at present staying with Mrs. Sally Matthews, 1831 Nineteenth street, N. W.

Capt. and Mrs. Newton L. Nichols, USN, has returned to Norfolk, Va., after a fortnight visit with Mr. and Mrs. Richards C. Meeker at their home, "Cherokee Lodge" Coconut Grove, Miami, Fla.

Mr. Robert Houser, son of Maj. and Mrs. March Houser of Edgewood Arsenal, Md., spent Monday and Tuesday of last week visiting Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Kendall at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Mr. John Kendall, jr., was the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Houser last week-end.

Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, USN, has returned from abroad where he was in command of the European Squadron and has joined Mrs. Fairfield at their apartment at 2400 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C. Admiral Fairfield has been ordered to the Navy Department on the General Board.

Col. and Mrs. John L. Roberts, USA-Ret., of Mayfair House, New York, sailed Wednesday on the "Rex" for Italy, whence they will go to the Philippines to visit their son-in-law and daughter, 1st Lt. Legare K. Tarrant, AC, USA, and Mrs. Tarrant.

Lt. James W. Blanchard, USN and Mrs. Blanchard were hosts for eggnog from 9:00 until 12:00 Christmas day at their home at the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, entertaining in observance of the birthday anniversary of Lieutenant Blanchard.

One of the largest parties of the holiday season was given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cato D. Glover, jr., USN, of Coronado, Calif., Tuesday afternoon at tea hour in honor of Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frederick Horne, USN.

1st Lt. Frank H. Forney, CE, USA, and

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mrs. Forney announce the birth of twins, a boy and a girl, born on New Years Day, 1938, in Duluth, Minnesota.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Coombs, USA, of West Point, N. Y., were guests last week-end of Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Dalferes, USA, of Ft. Hoyle, Md.

The following named officers sailed from Honolulu Dec. 31 aboard USAT St. Mihiel: Maj. Frederick Lofquist, CAC; Capt. Waldemar N. Damas, Inf.; Frederick A. Granholm, FA, and James A. Gilruth (Inf.), QMC, and 2nd Lts. William H. Council, Air-Res., and Henry A. Sebastian, Inf.

Weddings and Engagements

The military wedding of Miss Louise Chase Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers of Washington, D. C., to 1st Lt. John R. Pugh, Cav., USA, took place at the Textile Museum, adjoining the Myers home on S Street at noon, Monday, January 3, 1938.

Miss Myers, escorted by her father, wore a gown of white satin. Her sister, Mrs. John Rowland Hill, attended as matron of honor.

2nd Lt. George White, jr., of Ft. Belvoir, Va., acted as best man. Ushers were Capt. John Reybold, Maj. George Millholland, 1st Lt. James Quill and Capt. John L. Hines, jr., all of Ft. Myer, Va.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held for some 400 guests in the Myers' home, after which the couple left for their honeymoon to Bermuda.

The marriage of Miss Adele Frances Yost, daughter of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Leopold A. Yost, USA, of Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Dr. Harlan Tribbitt High, son of Dr. and Mrs. D. B. High of Montezuma, Iowa, took place Wednesday evening, Dec. 29 at seven o'clock at the Ft. Douglas chapel.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father, wore a puritan model of heavy ribbed silk and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Walter W. Marcell, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Miss Inex Rhodes was the bridesmaid. Lorraine Ebmeyer and Gloria Yost were flower girls.

Dr. Earl F. Wight was the best man, and ushers were Mr. Walter W. Marcell and Mr. Robert Burt.

Included among the guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney, Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Fulton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Silas W. Williams, Maj. and Mrs. Peter J. Lloyd and Capt. and Mrs. Stephen W. Ackerman.

The couple will make their home in Devil's Slide, Utah.

Lt. James H. Connelly, (DC), USN, and Miss Esther Frances Hudall, daughter of Mrs. Howard Asbury Hudall, of Virginia, were married at 5 o'clock Wednesday, December 22 in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md.

Miss Adeline Blackwell was maid of honor, and Lt. Claude R. Ball, (MC), USN, was best man.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Connelly will make their home in Annapolis.

A recent wedding of military interest was that of Miss Mary Wadsworth daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herbert A. Wadsworth, Inf., USA, and 2nd Lt. John H. Michaelis, 10th Inf., USA, which took place in the Post Service Club, Ft. Thomas, Ky., Tuesday evening of last week. Chaplain Frank H. Hayes performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was gowned in soft white lace, cut princess style, with a long train and wore a misty tulle veil caught to her hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas, roses, and valley lilies. The maids and matrons were Miss Louise Michaelis, sister of the groom; Miss Virginia Wadsworth, sister of the bride; Mrs. Henry C. Britt, and Mrs. Stephen O.



MRS. JOHN BROKENBROUGH RANDOLPH HINES

who before her recent marriage to 2nd Lt. John Brokenbrough Randolph Hines, FA, USA, in the Chapel at Ft. Myer, Va., was Miss Marjorie Walker, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, jr., OD, USA.

Fuqua, daughter of Col. Rowan P. Lemly. They wore gowns of soft brocaded taffeta fitted bodices and full skirts, and carried colonial bouquets of vari-colored flowers.

1st Lt. Henry C. Britt acted as best man and the ushers included Capt. Clyde E. Steele, 2nd Lt. Robert H. Crowder, 1st Lt. George W. Perry and 2nd Lt. Albert C. Wells.

The wedding was followed by a gala reception in the newly decorated Officers' Club, after which Lieutenant and Mrs. Michaelis left for a month's honeymoon.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Hill Carruth, CE, USA, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Earl Richmond Carruth, to George Bentley Byrd, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. George Bentley Byrd.

Miss Carruth attended Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, New Orleans and the Art School of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Va. Mr. Byrd attended the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Mrs. Daniel Howland of East Greenwich, R. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Stanley Howland to 2nd Lt. Alfred Allen Maybach, Inf., USA, son of the late Col. and Mrs. Aldred A. Maybach.

Miss Howland was graduated from the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence, R. I., and from the Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Lieutenant Maybach was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., last June. He is now stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ackland, Pelham Manor, N. Y., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Miriam Ackland, to cadet William A. Johnson, Jr., United States Military Academy, '38, son of Col. William A. Johnson, CE, USA, and Mrs. Johnson, of Baltimore, at a cocktail party at the Ackland residence. Miss Ackland was graduated from Miss Conklin's School and attended Skidmore College. Mr. Johnson attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Staunton Military School before going to West Point.

The wedding of Miss Julia Radin, daughter of Oswald Theodore Radin, of Houston, Texas, and Capt. Eugene C. Jacobs, MC, USA, took place in the chapel of the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., December 23. Chaplain Alfred C. Olver performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her attendants were Mrs. Helen

von Thaden and Miss Ruth Jacobs, sister of the bridegroom. Arthur von Thaden was best man.

After the wedding a supper was given at Mrs. K's Toll House Tavern.

Mrs. Jacobs attended school at Nebraska Wesleyan and taught at a private school in Washington. Captain Jacobs was graduated from the medical school at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

The wedding of Miss Betty Frances Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peter Jones of Washington, D. C., and Lt. (jg) Justin Leo Wickens, USN, took place at St. Gabriel's Church in Washington, D. C., December 28, the Rev. Louis W. Albert officiating.

The bride's only attendant was Mrs. Edward Lilly, and Mr. Paul Wickens served as his brother's best man.

Upon their return from their wedding trip, the couple will live in Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant Wickens is stationed.

Col. and Mrs. Webb Earl Cooper, MC, USA, of Langley Field, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter Anne, to Mr. Frank Claveloux Parker, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Claveloux Parker of Norristown, Pa.

Miss Cooper is a senior at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. Mr. Parker attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Swarthmore College, and is now a student at the Army Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Tex. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

The wedding will take place next summer.

(Continued on Next Page)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.")

The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Army and Navy Club on Monday, Jan. 10, at 2:00 P. M.

Mrs. Lee R. Pennington, jr. will be the speaker. Due to her wide and active work in the D. A. R. her talk should be of more than usual interest to all in the chapter.



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Mrs. Fletcher L. Sheffield and daughter, Frances Marion who have been visiting Mrs. Sheffield's mother, Mrs. James H. Mellichampe left last week to join her husband, Lt. (Jg) Sheffield, USN, at Coronado, Calif.

Miss Ethel Garrison, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William H. Garrison, USA-Ret., of Chevy Chase, spent last week-end with Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Kyle Davis, in Petersburg, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Hensley, USA, entertained at an eggnog party at their home in Wynwood Park Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Lt. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Barker, USN and their family were house guests last week of Mrs. Barker's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Teller Cooke.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Phillips, USA, have had as their guests for the holidays, the latter's son, Lt. (Jg) Harry Hull, of the Naval Submarine Corps, New London, Conn.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles entertained at a dinner party at the Army and Navy Country Club Wednesday of last week, in honor of Miss Ellen Bryden, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden, USA, and 2nd Lt. Alexander D. Surles, Jr., who were married on Thursday, Dec. 30.

Col. W. A. Johnson, CE, USA, and Mrs. Johnson of Baltimore, Md., are at the Martique for a brief stay.

Capt. Garrett L. Schuyler, USN, left here recently for the West Coast to join the fleet for a few weeks' tour of inspection. Mrs. Schuyler has been visiting in Dahlgren, Va.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
January 5, 1938

The New Year's Eve dinner dance for the officers, their families and their guests took place Friday, Dec. 31.

Brig. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, USA, and Mrs. Wilson are visiting with their son and daughter-in-law, 1st Lt. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., CE, USA, and Mrs. Wilson until tomorrow when they will sail for the Philippines.

Maj. Clinton W. Ball, CE, USA, and Mrs. Ball, from the Arsenal at Watervliet, where holiday guests of Capt. and Mrs. John B. Hughes, CE, USA. Captain Hughes departed last Friday for a two weeks' trip to visit his family in Lynchburg, Va.

Lt. Col. Gerald A. Counts, USA, Mrs. Counts and Miss Anne Counts passed a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Abrams of Glen Ridge, N. J.

New Year's guests of Capt. John H. Evans, 1st, USA, and Mrs. Evans, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacWille, of New York, and Lt. Comdr. Richard W. Dole, of the USS Brooklyn, now at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Maj. Marion Carson, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Carson, Capt. Clarence K. Darling, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Darling, 1st Lt. Glenn P. Rogers, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Dorothy Graham attended the Metropolitan Equestrian Horse Show at the Essex Troop Armory in Newark, N. J. Major Carson judged a number of the events.

Lt. Comdr. Norman O. Schwen and Mrs. Schwen, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Miss Sara Jane Barshall, of New York City were week-end guests of Capt. Sherman V. Hasbrouck, FA, USA.

Capt. Francis A. March, FA, USA, and Mrs. March had with them last week-end the parents of Mrs. March, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lincoln Kelley, of Phillipsburg, N. J.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
January 4, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd were entertained last Tuesday afternoon by the members of the Executive Department of the Naval Academy. The party was held at the residence of Comdr. and Mrs. Walter S. Delany on Upshur Road between 5 and 7 o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns have been entertaining their son and daughter-in-law during the Christmas holidays. Lt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. Karns have just returned from China.

Miss Helene Shafroth, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John F. Shafroth of the Station Ship "Bama Mercedes" spent the holidays visiting friends in Washington and Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Milo F. Draemel and Miss Eleanor Draemel have arrived in Annapolis. Capt. Draemel will assume the office of Commandant of Midshipmen.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Joy, entertained at one of the most delightful of the Christmas parties on Sunday afternoon at their quarters on Upshur Road.

Lt. and Mrs. John Raymond Moore have just returned from a ten-day cruise to Bermuda and Havana.

Lt. and Mrs. Walter C. Holt of Norfolk, Va., and Lt. and Mrs. Volckert Dorew were guests of honor at a reception on New Year's Day given by Col. and Mrs. John de Peyster Dorew at their home on Southgate Avenue.

Miss Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey was a guest at the party given by Capt. E. A. Cobey,

USN, for his son Midshipman Cobey. The party was held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington.

QUANTICO, VA.
January 5, 1938

Gen. and Mrs. James C. Breckinridge, USMC, were hosts at a supper party at their quarters preceding the New Year Eve ball held at the bachelor officers' quarters on December 31.

Miss Virginia Harrington of Dover, Del., arrived on the post last Thursday to visit her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Samuel M. Harrington, USMC.

The afternoon of her arrival Col. and Mrs. Harrington entertained at an eggnog party in Miss Harrington's honor.

Capt. and Mrs. Lionel C. Goudeau, USMC, were hosts at dinner before the ball, entertaining in honor of Captain Goudeau's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Dan S. Shay of Ft. Worth, Texas, who were their house guests for the holidays.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis R. Tyler, USMC, were hosts at a buffet supper preceding the New Year Eve ball.

Guests last week end of Capt. and Mrs. Stanley E. Ridderhof, USMC, were Mr. Rushon Williamson of Philadelphia and Maj. and Mrs. Byron F. Johnson, USMC, and their two children of Washington.

Mr. Moncure Waller, son of Maj. and Mrs. James D. Waller, USMC, who was home from Randolph-Macon Academy for the Christmas vacation, was host at a supper party at the quarters of his parents Friday, Dec. 31.

Miss Joyce Geiger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, who was home from school for the holidays, was hostess at a supper party at the quarters of her parents Friday evening. Later the party went to the Bachelor Officers' Quarters for the ball.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Forsyth, USMC, had as their guests last week end Maj. and Mrs. Galen Sturgis, USMC, and their daughter, Miss Virginia Sturgis of Philadelphia.

FT. MISSOULA, MONT.
December 29, 1937

The annual Ft. Missoula Childrens' Christmas Party was held in the Post Theatre at 4:30 P. M., Dec. 23. The officers, enlisted men and their wives and families all attended.

The Commanding Officer, Col. F. L. Whitely, made a short address, followed by the singing of Christmas Carols. Christmas movies were then shown and just as the lights went up Santa Claus appeared from the fire escape and distributed gifts to 80 children.

On Christmas Eve, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Caulkins entertained with an egg nog party at their quarters in Missoula. Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Root, Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Chambliss, Maj. and Mrs. George Norris, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Meldrum, Lt. and Mrs. J. O. Williams, Lt. and Mrs. John M. Lynch, Lt. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Tyler Phelps and their daughters, Jane and Dorothy and Dr. and Mrs. Alan Phelps, Mrs. E. F. Lawes and Mrs. Phelps, sr., attended.

On Christmas afternoon Colonel and Mrs. Whitely entertained the children of the Post at their quarters, George Norris, Walter and James Root, Sidney Wharton, Barbara and Billy Epps, Billy Chambliss, Robert Earl, Dorothy and Jerry Blake, Harvey and Helen DeBolt, Lwetta Grimes, Billy Meldrum, Jack and Nancy Williams, Cynthia Back, John and Jocelyn Hill all received favors at the Christmas tree, played games and had plentiful helpings of ice cream and cake.

Capt. and Mrs. John G. Hill celebrated their wedding anniversary on Dec. 27, entertaining at their quarters Col. and Mrs. F. L. Whitely, Lt. Col. C. L. Vanderboget, Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Root, Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Chambliss, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ely P. Denson, Maj. and Mrs. George Norris, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Caulkins, Capt. and Mrs. S. F. Wharton, Mr. Sidney Wharton, Mr. R. H. Back, Miss Laura Back, Lt. and Mrs. J. O. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Meldrum, Lt. and Mrs. Joe E. Golden, Mrs. Ida Bogges, Lt. and Mrs. John M. Lynch, Lt. Arthur K. Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Caffee, Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lewis.

Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Chambliss held an open house to the Officers and Ladies of the Garrison on Christmas morning.

On Tuesday, Dec. 28, Col. and Mrs. F. L. Whitely and Capt. and Mrs. John G. Hill drove to Anaconda, Mont., where Lt. J. N. Conroy escorted them through the world's largest copper smelter.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
January 4, 1938

Lt. Col. Harry H. Bissell, USA-Ret., has been selected commodore of the Coronado Yacht Club for the coming year, and Lt. Comdr. George A. Ott, USN, was selected to serve as vice commodore.

Lt. Comdr. Grayson B. Carter, USN, and Mrs. Carter drove down from Long Beach to pass the holidays with the former's mother, Mrs. Cassius Carter.

Lt. Edmonston E. Coll, USN, who recently underwent an operation for an attack of appendicitis, is making a good recovery and

has left the hospital for his home.

Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, USN, were dinner hosts on the USS Melville on Tuesday, with covers laid for ten.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. Kling, USN, were guests of honor at a New Year's Eve party at the Officers' Club on North Island.

Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Ferguson, USN-Ret., entertained Wednesday evening at their new home in Coronado at a house-warming party. One hundred and seventy-five guests were invited.

Mr. Henry Pitts, a student at Princeton, was at the home of his parents, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pitts, USN, during the holiday week.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, USN-Ret., were visited during the holiday season by their son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Elliott Senn, USN.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry F. Bruns (CEC), USN, en route to Honolulu, have been recent guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Howard B. J. Benson, USN. Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Bruns are sisters.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, USMC-Ret., now living in Los Angeles, were down for some of the holiday festivities.

NORFOLK, VA.
January 6, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Warfield were hosts on Friday night, Dec. 31, at a dinner at the Officers' Club, Naval Base, preceding the dance in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, who will leave next week to make their home in Philadelphia, the former having been ordered for duty on the USS Savannah. Captain and Mrs. Warfield's other guests were

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Hoover, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Warfield, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. M. C. Erwin, and Ralph Roberts, of Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. and Mrs. John Hoover and Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson entertained Thursday evening, Dec. 30, at a dance at the Officers' Mess at the Naval Base in honor of their debutante daughters, Miss Jacqueline Hoover and Miss Mildred Richardson. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated with Christmas green and shaded lights, and the guests numbered about three hundred and fifty.

Lt. Col. John Mill Carruth and Mrs. Carruth entertained Wednesday night, Dec. 29, at a dinner at their home in Lochaven in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Earli Richmond Carruth. The guests numbered about thirty.

Capt. Owen R. Marriott, USA, and Mrs. Marriott entertained Wednesday night, Dec. 30, at a dinner of twenty at the Officers' Club preceding the dance there, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Edward L. Schleif. In their party were Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Hague, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Taylor, Maj. Clyde Parmelee, USA, and Mrs. Parmelee, Lt. and Mrs. Edward L. Schleif, Lt. and Mrs. W. L. Hickey, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Mann, Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Perkins, and Lt. and Mrs. E. C. Holtzworth.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Fletcher were hosts preceding the dance at the Officers' Club, Navy Yard, on Dec. 30, at their home at the Navy Yard. Their guests numbered twenty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis D. Walker entertained New Year's Eve at a dinner at the Officers' Club, Naval Base, preceding the dance. Covers were laid for thirty, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walker's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Herbert H. Michael, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman, Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald McGlasson, Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Bartlett, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Orville F. Byrd, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Stoffel, Lt. and Mrs. Shipley, Lt. and Mrs. Jay S. Anderson, Lt. and Mrs. William E. Ellis, and their guests, Lt. and Mrs. William E. Kurtz of West Orange, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Martin of Tiffin, O.; Miss May Richmond Carruth, Miss Pat Woodson, and Charles Fitch, Lt. Harvey Head, and Ens. Francis D. Walker, Jr.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
January 2, 1938

Adm. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon of San Diego are spending the week-end at the Balboa home of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Solland of Los Angeles. Other guests of the couple are Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Porter.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Hine and Comdr. and Mrs. Albert G. Noble gave a dinner party Wednesday evening in Pacific Coast Club in honor of Adm. and Mrs. Claude C. Bloch and their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs.

Thad Broom, who are leaving soon for Lieutenant Broom's new duty at Ft. George Meade, Md.

The younger service set made merry Tuesday evening in Lakewood Country Club at the Tau Omicron Phi dance. Preceding the dance Miss Katherine Ainsworth, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Walden Ainsworth, was hostess at a buffet supper in the home of her parents. Guests were Misses Theresa Hanger, Margaret Tausig, Beverly Moffit and Lindsay Neal, Ens. Hugh Caldwell, John Cotton, Clay Goodlow and Griffen Sexton.

Miss Mary Louise Barron, daughter of Comdr. Adrian Barron of Mare Island, has been dividing her time on a holiday visit between the home of Miss Marguerite Young and that of Miss Jane Hammond, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Hammond. Miss Barron was honored at a luncheon Tuesday in Coast Club and later in the week Miss Young gave a party for her.

New Year's Eve, Miss Chilton Hammond entertained twenty of the younger set at a dance in the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond.

Girls home for the holidays were guests at a tea Wednesday given by Miss Emilion Tilley, daughter of Commander Tilley. Held in Coast Club, Mrs. William K. Mendenhall assisted the young hostesses.

Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Carleton H. Wright, home from Scripps College entertained a party of young people at dinner in her home preceding the recent dance aboard USS Houston, at which Vice Adm. and Mrs. William T. Tarrant and Capt. and Mrs. George N. Barker were hosts.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Harding of Dallas, Tex., of the engagement of their daughter, Benita, to Ens. John G. Downing, USN, of the class of 1935 at the United States Naval Academy. Miss Harding is spending the winter in San Diego, Calif., with her aunt, Mrs. W. L. Gibson. The wedding date has not been set.

Maj. and Mrs. J. V. V. Shufelt, Cav., USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean E., to 2nd Lt. Robert C. McDonald, Jr., FA, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Robert C. McDonald, MC, USA.

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Army Budget

(Continued from First Page)

tion of various positions under the Classification Act, and \$8,000 for the replacement of unserviceable typewriters and other office devices, and by a reduction of \$5,000 for printing and binding.

"Military activities.—The estimates for the Finance Department for 1939 show a net increase of \$3,745,596 over the appropriations for 1938 and consist principally of increases of \$299,048 to cover automatic increases in the base pay of officers; \$148,137 for flying pay for officers of the Air Corps; \$664,596 for automatic longevity increases in the pay of officers; \$1,662,273 for pay of enlisted men, due mainly to a greater average strength of the Army and the necessity of providing additional grades and ratings for enlisted men because of the progress made in the mechanization and motorization of the Army and expansion of the Air Corps; \$297,973 for automatic longevity increases in the pay of enlisted men; \$327,501 on account of increases in the retired lists of officers

and enlisted men; and \$250,000 for necessary travel of personnel of the Regular Army. The estimates for 1939 provide for average active strengths of 12,300 commissioned officers, 162,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army, and 6,415 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. In addition provision is made for 185 officers of the Corps of Engineers, to be employed on river and harbor and flood-control works and paid from the appropriations for such works.

"For the Quartermaster Corps there is a gross increase of \$2,800,398, less decreases totaling \$1,383,000, leaving a net increase of \$1,417,398. The principal items of increase are: For subsistence of the Army, \$200,850, due to a larger average number of enlisted men to be subsisted; for regular supplies, \$254,520, due principally to increased cost of forage for animals; for clothing and equipage, \$1,519,580, due to increased costs, a larger number of enlisted men to be paid clothing savings on discharge, and reduction in stocks for issue; for Army transportation, \$547,300, mainly to meet increased

needs for the transportation of ordnance and other material from source of manufacture to troops and storage establishments, an increase in pay of water transportation employees, and increased costs of gasoline, fuel oil, and other supplies and materials; and \$171,400 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of barracks and quarters. The total decrease of \$1,383,000 is almost wholly due to nonrecurring items of land acquisition.

"For the Signal Corps a net increase of \$2,307,240 is shown, of which \$1,020,000 covers the payment of a contract authorization for radio equipment for airplanes provided in the 1938 Appropriation Act, and the balance is principally for new radio equipment for combat organizations of the Army and for the replacement of obsolete or unserviceable radio, telephone, telegraph, and other Signal Corps equipment.

"For the Air Corps the appropriation for 1938 was \$58,618,406 together with a contract authorization of \$19,126,894, making a total availability of \$77,745,300. The estimate of appropriation for 1939 is

\$70,556,972 together with a contract authorization of \$19,126,894, or a total availability of \$89,683,866. This is an increase over 1938 of \$11,938,566. Of this increase \$5,457,108 represents the difference between the amount required for payments under the contract authorization in 1938 and the amount required for such purpose in 1939. The balance of the increase consists principally of \$500,000 for the procurement of new models of equipment for airplanes in service; \$3,143,444 for the procurement of spare engines for new aircraft in a ratio of 75 per cent instead of 50 per cent, which latter ratio has proven inadequate; \$1,623,145 for maintenance of airplanes, due to a larger average number of airplanes to be maintained; \$1,276,338 for the procurement of fuel and oil, due to a larger average number of airplanes to be in operation and to increased cost of higher grades of fuel; and \$801,636 for labor and material for the maintenance and operation of depots, stations, and organizations, due to the expansion of the Air Corps. These increases are offset by a number of minor decreases, to make the total net increase of \$11,938,566.

"The 1939 estimates for the Air Corps of the Regular Army provide for the procurement of 394 new airplanes and in the estimates for the Organized Reserves and the National Guard provision has been made for the purchase of a total of 90 planes.

"A net increase of \$811,725 is shown for seacoast defenses of the United States, Panama Canal, and the Panama Canal. Various phases of the work are handled by the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Ordnance Department, and the Coast Artillery Corps. The increases are distributed among a number of items concerned with the construction, maintenance, and repair of fixed fortifications; the procurement, installation, and maintenance of fire-control systems, and antiaircraft and submarine-mine defenses; and the procurement and maintenance of ordnance and ordnance material.

"For the National Guard there is provided a net increase of \$488,493, due principally to increased attendance at army drills and summer field training camps. For 1939 the estimates provide for a National Guard strength of 205,000 officers and men.

"For the Organized Reserves a net increase of \$1,373,017 is provided. The principal increases allowed are: \$976,994 for the pay and allowances of 307 additional Air Corps Reserve officers for details with the Regular Army Air Corps, this additional number being required to supplement Regular Army Air Corps officers by reason of expansion of the Air Corps; and \$651,734 for active and inactive duty flying of Air Corps Reserve officers for training, and the principal decrease is a reduction of \$275,835 because of fewer second lieutenants of the Officers' Reserve Corps to be called to active duty for 1 year with Regular Army units. The 1939 estimates make provision for 14 days' active-duty training of 25,530 Reserve officers; for detail of five such officers with the General Staff for 1 year; for detail on extended active duty with the Regular Army Air Corps of 867 Air Corps Reserve pilots; for attendance of 200 Reserve officers at Regular Army service schools; and for active duty for 12 months with the Regular Army of 500 Reserve officers of the grade of second lieutenant. The estimates also provide for the maintenance and operation of 245 Organized Reserve headquarters in 188 cities; for inactive duty flying of Air Reserve officers; and for extension courses and training manuals for Reserve officers.

"For citizens' military training camps the 1939 estimates show a reduction of \$1,275,000, and for holding the annual rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, a reduction of \$153,726. Provision is made for 1 month's training of 15,000 youths of the Nation, instead of some 35,000 provided for in 1938, and the national matches have been restricted to the scope provided for in 1930. These reductions have been made in order to provide for other more vital needs of National Defense.

"Civil functions.—The net decrease of (Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Consider Selection Action

Legislation may be inserted in the Naval appropriation bill by the committee in charge to suspend operation of the Navy selection system so as to force changes in the method of promotion.

This action was considered by members of the House subcommittee on naval appropriations, following an examination of Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, by the group, Jan. 6. Last year, it will be recalled, Admiral Andrews was called before the appropriations subcommittee for questioning as to officer promotion, and the committee report urged that consideration be given to reform of the selection system. A majority of the subcommittee, it was said at the time, were ready to insert a provision to suspend operation of the system for a year to bring about action, but decided instead to issue a warning.

Representative J. William Ditter, R. of Pa., ranking minority member of the subcommittee and leader of the selection reform group of the body at the last session introduced a resolution to suspend operation of the promotion system. Hearings were held by the House Naval Affairs Committee on the measure, and as a result the Navy Department agreed to study the matter and draft remedial legislation. Their reform proposals were embodied in the Vinson bill, now pending before the House Naval Committee. In addition, Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn. has introduced a personnel bill and Representative Byron Scott, D. of Calif. has one in preparation.

Following the questioning of Admiral Andrews this week, Congressman Ditter stated that he was just as much opposed to the Vinson bill, which was written by the Bureau of Navigation, as ever, as he considers it an attempt to "whitewash" the problem, and declared that he would continue to urge consideration of fundamental reforms. While Mr. Ditter declined to divulge his plans for action, it was learned that members of the subcommittee are considering writing into the naval appropriation bill, a proviso similar to the Ditter resolution of last year.

Representative Scott expects to receive from the Judge Advocate General of the Navy within the next day or two a draft of legislation embodying the principles of the plan of Lt. Comdr. J. L. Wyatt, USN, and introduce it in the House. A report on the Maas bill was received by the House Naval Affairs Committee from the Navy Department last week and was published in the Jan. 1, 1938 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Representative Maas has prepared amendments to several phases of the bill which are objected to by Departmental officials.

Army Budget

(Continued from Preceding Page)

\$532,083 for civil functions of the War Department, which include the Panama Canal, is largely accounted for by an increase of \$494,381 for cemetery expenses of the Quartermaster Corps, due to the provision of new national cemeteries to replace others which have become filled, and by decreases of \$797,508 in contributions for river and harbor improvement and flood control and \$313,000 in the requirements for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal.

Under "Public Works" the following was stated for the War Department:

"For the War Department there is included a total estimate of \$115,348,517, consisting of estimates of \$9,348,517 for the construction and installation of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts; \$30,000,000 for the prosecution of such projects of improvement on rivers and harbors heretofore authorized by Congress as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; \$50,000,000 for prosecuting work of flood control on various rivers and waterways under the Omnibus Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as amended, including \$500,000 for the making of preliminary examinations and surveys of flood-control projects by the War Department, \$500,000 for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture for preliminary examinations

and surveys for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, and \$197,000 for flood control of Lowell Creek, Alaska, as authorized by the act of Aug. 25, 1937; and \$28,000,000 for continuing the work of flood control on the Mississippi River and tributaries under the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928, as amended by the act of June 15, 1936. The total net decrease below 1938 amounts to \$37,355,634, and consists of decreases of \$33,533 for construction at military posts and \$60,822,101 for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and increases of \$20,000,000 for general flood control and \$3,500,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River."

OBITUARIES

EDITORIAL

The Navy and the Nation have lost a valiant defender and a devoted servant in the death of Admiral Hilary P. Jones. A skilled officer whose professional ability and personal qualities made his commands outstanding. A lover of peace and good government, he saw in arms limitation agreements an international balance to make war less likely and a National economy which still would provide security. Toward the success of the arms conferences he gave freely of his time and efforts both as adviser and delegate. The failure of the United States to build up to the treaty strength and thus provide the international balance contemplated was a subject of keen disappointment to him. The causes of peace and National Defense have lost a sincere and able advocate and those who were fortunate enough to have known him have lost a dear friend.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, USN-Ret, one of the generation's outstanding Naval officers, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, after a brief illness.

Admiral Jones, one time commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, created a distinguished name for himself as a naval adviser and delegate to arms limitation conferences.

Funeral services for Admiral Jones were held Tuesday, Jan. 4, at Arlington National Cemetery.

He was born at Hanover Academy, Va., Nov. 14, 1863, and appointed a cadet midshipman from Virginia on Sept. 25, 1880. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1884, and in 1889, while serving aboard the Nipsic, survived the Samoan hurricane that sent the Vandalla and the Trenton to the bottom. Admiral Kimberly, who was in command of the squadron, commended Ensign Jones for showing bravery, fortitude and other qualities that contribute to the make-up of an outstanding officer.

The commanding officer of the Nipsic, Commander D. W. Mullin, sounded what was to be the keynote of the young officer's career, when in his official report of the hurricane he said, "Mr. Jones is a young officer of great promise and bids fair to be of value to the service and his country."

During the Spanish-American war, he served aboard the converted yacht, Dorothea, which was with Admiral Sampson's fleet on patrol duty.

He served in the tropics prior to the World War, and at the outset of that conflict, he assumed command of Division 1, Squadron 1, Cruiser Force. He rendered notable service throughout the war, by his handling of the gigantic troop movements through Newport News, Va., to which duty he was assigned on April 1, 1918. During his tour of duty at this post, more than 250,000 troops were embarked from the district.

For his services in the World War, he received the Distinguished Service Medal from the War Department and the Navy's Distinguished Service Medal. He was a commander of the Legion of Honor of France and held decorations from the Brazilian government.

In July, 1919, Admiral Jones was given the rank of Vice Admiral, and in December, 1922, upon the organization of the United States Fleet, Admiral Jones was shifted from his post as Com-

mander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet to become the first commander in Chief of the United States Fleet.

It is significant that Admiral Jones was named the first Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and the knowledge that an officer of his calibre was the first holder of the command has added greater incentive to the aspirations of Naval officers to hold that post.

After serving two years as Commander in Chief, Admiral Jones was ordered to duty with the General Board. On Nov. 14, 1927, having reached the statutory age of 64, he was transferred to the retired list.

In 1927 he was, with Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, a delegate to the three

power conference for the limitation of naval armament at Geneva, and in 1929 was designated naval adviser to the American delegation to the sixth meeting of the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

He was a delegate to the London Naval Conference, although at the time he was in ill-health and did not feel capable of making the trip. However he was persuaded to make the journey, and took an active part in the work of the Conference.

The Navy and the Nation have lost an able and distinguished aide by the death of Admiral Jones.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Virginia Lippincott Jones.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BLICK — Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1937, to Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Blick, USN, and Mrs. Blick, a daughter, Katherine Marie.

BROOKS — Born at Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 28, 1937, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles T. Brooks, USMC, a daughter, Sarah Rooser.

DE LESDERNIER — Born at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 6, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. L. F. de Lesdernier, Inf., USA, a daughter, Peggy.

FORNEY — Born in Duluth, Minn., Jan. 1, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank H. Forney, CE, USA, twins, a boy and a girl.

O'MOHUNDRO — Born at Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 15, 1937, to Maj. and Mrs. Wiley H. O'Mohundro, Inf., USA, a son, John Calkins.

SELMAN — Born at the Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. George Selman, Inf., USA, a daughter, Gayle Selman.

Married

BRUCKER-BRADLEY — Married on Dec. 28, 1937, Miss Anne Willis Bradley, daughter of Capt. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., USN, and Mrs. Bradley, to 1st Lt. Wallace H. Brucker, CA, USA.

CONNELLY-HUDALL — Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1937, Miss Esther Frances Hudall to Lt. James H. Connelly, (DC), USN.

HIGH-YOST — Married at the Ft. Douglas chapel, Utah, Dec. 29, 1937, Miss Adele Frances Yost, daughter of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Leopold A. Yost, Inf., USA, to Dr. Harlan Tribbit High.

JACOBS-RADIN — Married in the chapel of the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1937, Miss Julia Radin to Capt. Eugene C. Jacobs, MC, USA.

MICHAELIS-WADSWORTH — Married in the Post Service Club, Ft. Thomas, Ky., Dec. 28, 1937, Miss Mary Wadsworth, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herbert A. Wadsworth, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. John H. Michaelis, Inf., USA.

POWERS-TRAINER — Married in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York City, Jan. 5, 1938, Miss Mildred Ann Trainer to 2nd Lt. John Lawrence Powers, Inf., USA.

PUGH-MYERS — Married at the Textile Museum, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1938, Miss Louise Chase Myers to 1st Lt. John H. Pugh, Cav., USA.

SCANLAND-MEREDITH — Married in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1937, Miss Sarah Virginia Meredith to Mr. Robert B. Scanland, son of Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Scanland, USN.

SCHRIEVER-BRETT — Married at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1938, Miss Dora D. Brett, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Brett, AC, USA, to Mr. Bernhard A. Schriever.

SHELDON-McDOWELL — Married at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1937, Mrs. Ralph Walker McDowell to Capt. Luther Sheldon, Jr., (MC), USN.

WELLS-HETTENHOUSER — Married at St. Matthews Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1938, Miss Mary Wynne Hettenhouser, to Mr. Roy Clair Wells, Jr., son of the late Capt. Roy Clair Wells, USA, and Mrs. Joseph Huditsky, widow of Captain Yuditsky, USA.

WHIPPLE-GRIMES — Married in the Post Chapel, Ft. Riley, Kans., Dec. 22, 1937, Miss Peggy Lowe Grimes, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Middleton Grimes, Cav., USA, to 1st Lt. Sherburne Whipple, Jr., Cav., USA, son of Col. Sherburne Whipple, AGD, USA, and grandson of the late Col. Charles W. Whipple, USA.

WICKENS-JONES — Married at St. Gabriel's Church, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1937, Miss Betty Frances Jones to Lt. (Jg) Justin Leo Wickens, USN.

Died

AYERS — Died at Woburn, Mass., Dec. 31, 1937, Mr. Sgt. Frank Ayers, USA-Ret.

BERRY — Died at his home, 216 Delavan Ave., Corning, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1937, Brig. Gen. Lucien G. Berry, USA-Ret.

CASEY — Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 1, 1937, M. Sgt. Thomas Casey, USA-Ret.

CLANCY — Died in airplane crash near Barstow, Calif., Jan. 4, 1938, 2nd Lt. Charles A. Clancy, Air-Res., USA.

COLES — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1938, Lt. Col. Roy H. Coles, GSC, USA.

COMPTON — Died at Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1937, Dr. Harry Compton, father of Mrs. E. M. Benitez, wife of Major Benitez, CAC, USA.

GAY — Died at Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4, 1938, Lt. Col. George S. Gay, USA-Ret.

GREENE — Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1937, Col. George R. Greene, USA-Ret.

HAVER — Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 1, 1938, Mrs. Anna Catherine Hafer, mother of Maj. Joseph B. Hafer, CA, USA.

JONES — Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1938, Adm. Hilary P. Jones, USN-Ret.

KEYSER — Died at Philadelphia, Pa., recently, Capt. Edward Keyser, USA-Ret.

KNAUSS — Died at Coronado, Calif., Jan. 1, 1938, Comdr. Harrison E. Knauss, USN-Ret.

McNALLY — Died at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 21, 1937, Col. Reginald E. McNally, USA-Ret.

MALVEN — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1938, Lt. Col. Henry Horace Malven, Jr., AGD, USA.

O'MOHUNDRO — Died at Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 17, 1937, John Calkins O'Mohundro, son of Maj. and Mrs. Wiley H. O'Mohundro, Inf., USA.

PERCIVAL — Died at Alameda, Calif., Dec. 4, 1937, Lt. Arthur Truman Percival, USN-Ret.

SANDERS — Died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 14, 1937, Capt. Walter B. Sanders, USA-Ret.

SHOOK — Died at Nicholas Senn Hospital, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31, 1937, Mrs. Mary Belle Shook, mother of Maj. Charles F. Shook, MC, USA.

STORMONT — Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1937, Mrs. Henrietta Pauline Stormont, grandmother of Mrs. Charles D. Daniel, wife of Capt. Charles D. Daniel, FA, USA.

TIRRELL — Died at Topeka, Kan., Dec. 29, 1937, Mr. Edward A. Tirrell, brother-in-law of Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt, wife of Col. Ralph H. Leavitt, Inf., USA.

TIRRELL — Died at Topeka, Kan., Dec. 27, 1937, Mrs. Edward A. Tirrell, sister of Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt, wife of Col. Ralph H. Leavitt, Inf., USA.

VAUGHN — Died at Station Hospital, Ft. McPherson, Ga., Jan. 1, 1938, 1st Sgt. Dolf E. Vaughn, USA-Ret.

WAGNER — Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1938, Mary E. Wagner, wife of 1st Lt. Frank C. Wagner, USA-Ret.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

The Maritime Commission this week announced the immediate construction of 12 high speed oil tankers to meet the urgent requirements of the Navy for auxiliary vessels capable of travelling with the fleet.

The project will be undertaken by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, under an agreement with the commission.

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, of the commission, said that the company will build the tankers and maintain them in operating condition at its own expense for the next 20 years, while the Commission will pay outright the increased cost of construction involved in equipping them for high speed and other auxiliary features, as national defense measures.

The announcement by the Maritime Commission that private shipyards could build the 16,300-ton ships, incorporating gun mountings, high speed, and other national defense features, for \$3,120,000 each, has raised some question as to why, a tanker of only 8,000 tons asked for by the Navy in its auxiliary program, should cost between \$8,500,000 and \$9,000,000.

Officials said this week that the quantity production of the commercial ships was largely responsible for the difference together with the fact that the Navy tanker is to be built to rigid Navy specifications, whereas the Standard Oil tankers are to be built to commercial specifications.

The contract for the ten tankers requires that they develop 18 knots on the Rockland course. They will have a speed of 18½ knots (sustained sea speed, fully loaded), as against 12½ knots of the ordinary commercial tanker, a tonnage of 16,300 tons dead weight, a length of 525 feet and a cargo capacity of approximately 150,000 barrels. With a horsepower of 12,800 their engines will develop over 300 per cent more power than the commercial tankers of 4,000 horsepower. It will require from 14 months to three years to build the ships.

While the high speed of the new tankers will represent their primary national defense feature, they will have additional facilities designed and installed for use should they be converted into Naval auxiliaries.

Facilities include: 1. High Speed; 2. Two-compartment floodability and stability; 3. Magazine spaces; 4. Gun Foundations; 5. Oiling at Sea Gear; 6. Heaving lift facilities (40-ton); 7. Paravane Gear; 8. Navy Search Lights; 9. Extended cruising radius; 10. Piping arrangement to allow flexible tank pumpage to carry four or more grades of oil; 11. Twin screws.

The Navy's endorsement of the design for the new tankers and of the construction program is contained in a letter to Chairman Kennedy from Admiral William D. Leahy, Acting Secretary of the Navy, under the date of Nov. 2, which stated:

"The proposed design shows a marked advance over tankers now in the United States Merchant fleet, particularly in regard to speed and the character of the accommodations. The design includes all the basic features considered essential for naval operation; such a vessel would be a very valuable adjunct to the Navy in time of national emergency. It could be readily converted for such service, and subject to the preceding comments the plans and specifications are approved. The Department considers that the Commission, in encouraging the construction of ships of this type, is making an invaluable contribution to the national defense in the direction of solving the vital problem of potential fuel supply to the fleet."

Financial Digest

The annual and budget messages of the President and the testimony of Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board indicated this week the concern of the Administration over the business situation. The President tempered the sweeping indictment of business made by Secretary Ickes and Assistant Attorney General Jackson by stating after reciting business abuses that their numeration "does not mean that business as a whole is guilty of them." In elaboration of his views he pointed out that in some lines of industry a very small numerical group is in such a position of influence that its actions are of necessity followed by the other groups operating in the same field. He said further such influences operate to control banking and finance and charged that in practice the small banker is compelled to accept the policies laid down by a small number of the larger banks in the Nation. He significantly added: "The work undertaken by Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson is not finished yet"—a suggestion that he contemplates increasing federal control over banking and finance. He announced his intention to send a special message to Congress within three or four weeks for the elimination of the business abuses he described. This message will contain his recommendations for strengthening the anti-trust laws. At a Press conference following the delivery of the message, the President remarked he thought it would be desirable to go back to a phase of the old NRA for a workable scheme of controlling and distributing production so that violent seasonal recessions would be obviated. That phase relates to the revival of industrial conferences with the government. The President insisted such conferences should not be permitted to restrict competition or in any sense to fix basic prices. Confusion in business minds resulted from this suggestion, because, on the one hand, the President and his aides are denouncing monopoly, and, on the other, the former is suggesting that the various units of industry get together to discuss their problems. Of interest in this connection is the

fact that the Department of Justice asked for an additional million dollars for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and the amount allowed in the budget was only 200,000 dollars.

In September the President forecast a deficit of 418,000,000 million dollars at the end of the current fiscal year. In his budget message, he fixed the deficit at \$1,088,120,000, with the probability that it would become larger, first, because of the necessity of requesting additional appropriations for National Defense, and "furthermore, the economic situation may not improve—and if it does not, I expect the approval of Congress and the public for additional appropriations" for relief. Declining receipts also may increase the deficit. Due to the recession, the President remarked that the revenues will be less than anticipated.

In his annual message the President stated that the cost of government in the future would be approximately 7 billion dollars per annum, which indicates his view that relief money must be provided over a period of years. His estimates of the cost of government for the next fiscal year total \$6,869,000,000. The Public Debt at the end of the next fiscal year is expected to be \$38,528,200,000, the largest in the history of the nation. This estimate

does not include \$4,750,000,000 of debt the principal and interest on which are guaranteed by the government.

Testifying before the Senate Committee investigating the cause of unemployment, Chairman Eccles pointed out that as long as the public believes prices are going lower it will restrict its purchases. "The present psychology," he said, "is to await lower prices." It was his view that the Government should spend a billion dollars in pump priming. In the President's budget message there was a hint that the gold content of the dollar might be further curtailed. It will be recalled that the President fixed the gold content of the dollar some four years ago at 50.00 per cent of the old gold content. He has authority to reduce this figure to 50 per cent.

Congress is greatly disturbed over the recession. Its disposition is to be extremely conservative in all matters of a social and an economic character, to modify sharply the surplus-profits and capital gains taxes, but to be prodigal in granting appropriations to stimulate business and care for the needy. No one expects anti-monopoly legislation, although steps will be taken to institute a thorough study of trust evils of monopoly and their effects upon prices and employment.



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Budget Estimates for Military Activities

(Continued from Page 378)

Acquisition of land	61,098	1,383,000
Total, Quartermaster Corps	\$78,009,677	\$70,502,279
Signal Corps:		
Signal service of the Army	8,201,760	5,894,520
Air Corps:		
Air Corps, Army	\$70,556,972	\$58,618,406
Medical Department:		
Medical and hospital department	\$1,551,072	\$1,552,330
Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons	50,000	50,000
Total, Medical Department	\$1,601,072	\$1,602,330
Corps of Engineers:		
Engineer service, Army	\$738,380	\$599,400
Ordnance Department:		
Ordnance service and supplies, Army	\$22,208,972	\$22,137,000
Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill.	44,835	32,835
Repairs of arsenals	914,855	1,087,280
Total, Ordnance Department	\$23,168,662	\$23,257,115
Chemical Warfare Service:		
Chemical Warfare Service, Army	\$1,427,300	\$1,525,180
Chief of Infantry:		
Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.	\$63,840	\$71,330
Chief of Cavalry:		
Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans.	\$25,715	\$24,000
Chief of Field Artillery:		
Field artillery instruction activities	\$26,750	\$48,250
Chief of Coast Artillery:		
Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.	\$28,260	\$28,260
Seacoast defenses:		
United States	\$2,902,016	\$2,443,410
Insular departments	1,146,627	1,092,710
Panama Canal	1,706,402	1,467,200
Total, seacoast defenses	\$5,815,045	\$5,003,320
Military Academy:		
Pay of Military Academy	\$1,632,490	\$1,679,270
Maintenance and operation	1,489,840	1,442,000
Total, Military Academy	\$3,122,330	\$3,121,270
National Guard Bureau:		
Forage, bedding, etc., for animals	\$535,886	\$514,439
Compensation of help for care of materials, animals, and equipment	2,706,948	2,755,244
Expenses, camps of instruction, etc.	9,126,100	8,952,290
Expenses, officers and enlisted men, military service schools	439,890	440,209
Pay of property and disbursing officers	126,300	128,400
General expenses, equipment, and instruction	932,224	849,126
Travel of Regular Army officers and enlisted men	248,500	248,500
Transportation of equipment and supplies	217,000	217,000
Expenses, enlisted men of Regular Army	306,250	298,688
Pay of the National Guard (armory drills)	14,637,934	14,194,000
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard	12,169,948	12,300,591
Total, National Guard Bureau	\$41,446,980	\$40,958,487
Organized Reserves	\$11,211,500	\$9,837,883
Citizens' military training:		
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	\$4,599,000	\$4,637,420
Military supplies and equipment for schools and colleges ..	8,900	8,900
Citizens' military training camps	1,000,000	2,275,000
Total, citizens' military training	\$5,607,000	\$6,921,320
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	\$492,000
Total, military activities, including salaries and expenses, War Department	\$427,060,318	\$440,398,954

* Excess of credits, deduct.
 † Includes reappropriation of not to exceed \$2,344,211, also \$285,000 of purchase-of-discharge funds.
 ‡ Together with transfers from other appropriations approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.
 § Includes reappropriation of not to exceed \$501,714.
 ¶ In addition the General Public Works Program estimates carried \$9,348,517 for construction of buildings, etc., at military posts, as compared with \$9,382,050 appropriated for the same purposes during this fiscal year.

Budget Estimates for the Navy Department, 1939

The Budget Estimates for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1939, as submitted to Congress Jan. 5 by President Roosevelt, compared with the actual appropriations for the current fiscal year, follow:

	Estimates of appropriations, 1939	Appropriations, 1938
Navy Department:	\$4,101,129	\$4,049,699
Contingent expenses, etc.:		
Contingent expenses of the Department	\$122,125	\$105,000
Printing and binding	500,000	490,000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office	120,600	136,600
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory	25,400	27,000
Printing Historical naval documents	122,200	130,871
Total, contingent expenses, etc.	\$850,325	\$789,471

Office of the Secretary:

Miscellaneous expenses	\$1,300,000	\$1,241,780
Contingent, Navy	20,000	20,000
Care of lepers, Island of Guam	35,000	35,000
Naval Research Laboratory	335,000	310,000
Operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves ..	69,500	62,000
Naval prison farms and prison personnel	12,000	12,000
Total, Office of the Secretary	\$1,771,500	\$1,680,780

Bureau of Navigation:

Training, education, and welfare, Navy	\$1,732,040	\$1,627,260
State marine schools	190,000	190,000
Instruments and supplies	700,000	637,670
Ocean and lake surveys	80,000	80,000
Naval Reserve	9,161,320	9,277,100
Naval Academy	2,109,758	2,023,282
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.	195,000	190,000
Total, Bureau of Navigation	\$14,188,127	\$14,025,330

Bureau of Engineering:

Engineering	\$25,137,000	\$22,080,800
Total, Bureau of Engineering	\$25,137,000	\$22,080,800

Bureau of Construction and Repair:

Construction and repair of vessels	\$21,546,000	\$19,458,500
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Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and ordnance stores

Ordnance and ordnance stores	\$26,880,000	\$24,429,800
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Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel ..	\$204,360,000	\$195,064,570
Maintenance	410,184,000	9,313,180
Naval Supply account fund	7,000,000
Fuel and transportation	10,290,000	8,847,076
Strategic and critical materials	500,000	3,500,000

Total, general	\$232,343,000	\$216,744,835
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Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	\$232,343,000	\$216,744,835
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Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

Medical Department	\$2,480,000	\$2,202,203
Care of dead	70,000	70,000
Total, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	\$2,550,000	\$2,302,203

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

Maintenance	\$8,300,000	\$7,875,958
Contingent	140,000	140,000

Total, Bureau of Yards and Docks	\$8,500,000	\$8,015,958
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Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy

Aviation, Navy	\$44,170,000	\$49,500,000
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Marine Corps

Pay, Marine Corps	\$18,917,000	\$18,300,000
Pay of civil force, Marine Corps	316,200	286,460
General expenses	8,650,380	7,993,753
Expenses of Marine Band attending G. A. R.	7,500

Total, Marine Corps	\$27,883,580	\$26,587,713
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Replacement of naval vessels:

Construction and machinery	\$122,500,000	\$90,000,000
Armor, armament and ammunition	21,200,000	40,000,000

Total, replacements of naval vessels	\$143,700,000	\$130,000,000
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Total, Navy Department	\$553,629,461	\$519,725,179
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¹ Includes reappropriations estimated at \$10,200 for 1939; \$10,871 for 1938, and \$2,903 for 1937.

² Together with reappropriation of unexpended balance of "Expenses, acceptance of bequest of Henry H. Rogers."

³ Includes reappropriation of \$10,000,000, appropriated in "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935."

⁴ \$500,000 to be immediately available.

⁵ Includes reappropriations estimated at \$10,200 for 1939; \$10,010,871 for 1938 and \$2,903 for 1937.

The General Public Works Program estimates carried \$10,787,000 for "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks" as compared with \$6,829,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year for the same purpose.

Candidates for USMA

The following-named candidates have been designated by the President for the March 1, 1938, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1938:

Richard A. Murray, Sgt., Btry. A, 158th FA, N. M. N. G., c/o Btry. A, 158th FA, Roswell, New Mexico.

John A. Eckstein, Pvt., Co. G, 128th Inf., Wis. N. G., 304 Breeze Terrace, Madison, Wis.

George T. Campbell, Jr., c/o Lt. Comdr. G. T. Campbell, USN, 11th Naval Dist., San Diego, Calif.

George L. Danforth, Jr., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Lewis Adams Greene, Drexel Hill, Pa.

George Warren Harris, Jr., Albany, N. Y.

William R. Hughes, c/o Maj. J. C. Hughes, USA, Wausau, Wis.

Americus Mitchell, Jr., Tuscumbia, Ala.

Francois Hue Karl Reynolds, Jr., Pvt., West Point Preparatory School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Maylon Truxtun Scott, c/o Drew Preparatory School, San Francisco, Calif.

William Conrad Stoll, Jr., San Diego, Calif.

James F. Ward, Jr., c/o Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.

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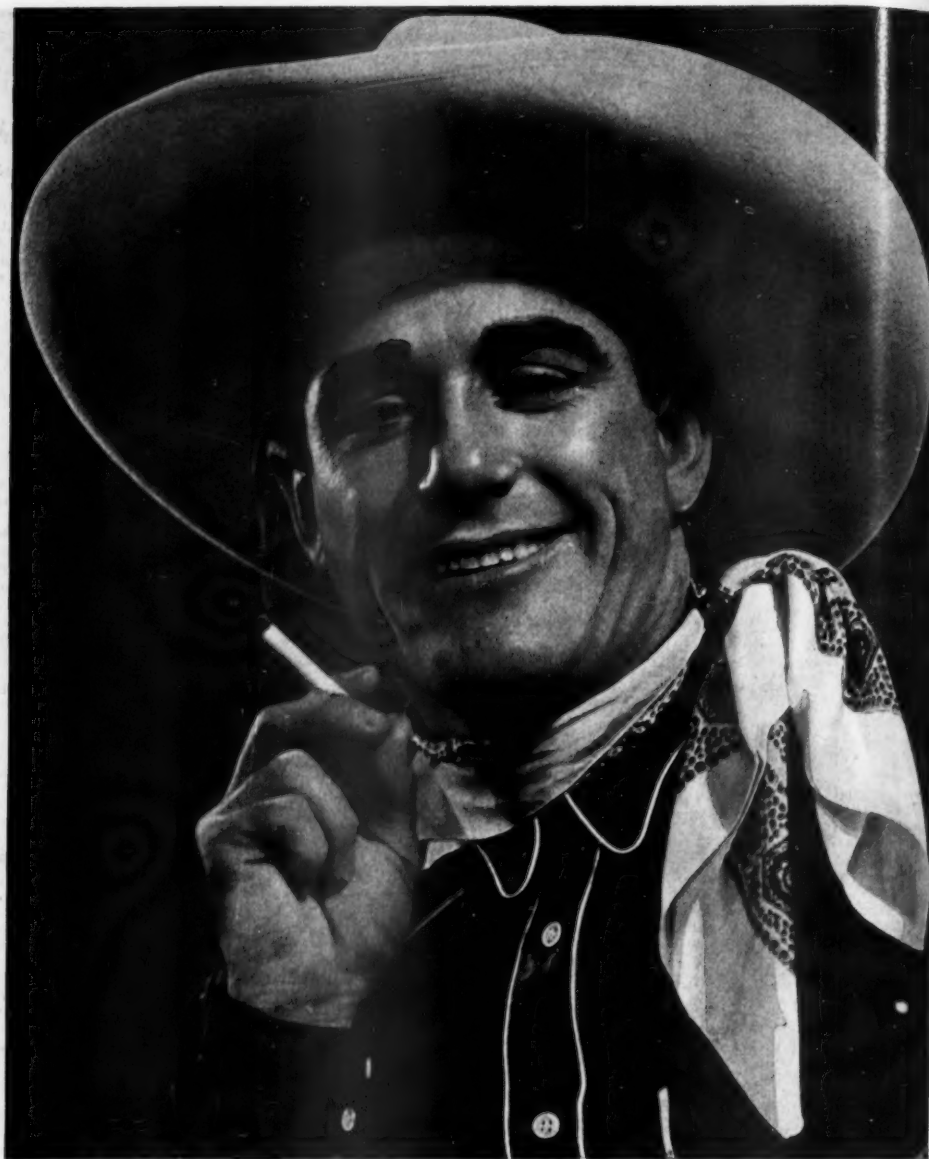
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Do COW-PUNCHERS APPRECIATE CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS?

TED YOCHUM was born and raised down in the cattle country. He's a top hand at riding herd. Speaking from personal observation, Ted says: "Cow-punchers are great Camel smokers. Any hombre who's ridin' herd has a natural hankering for the kind of mild, tasty smokin' Camels give him. And seems like if a man smokes Camels once—he sticks to Camels. Me—I've been enjoying Camels for nigh on 8 years. Come round-up time—I'm in the saddle for hours, and not sparin' myself. A Camel sure hits the spot then. I get a mighty pleasant 'lift' with a Camel."



Yes, and to America at large, Camel's costlier tobaccos have such a special appeal that they are America's favorite cigarette—the largest-selling cigarette in this country!

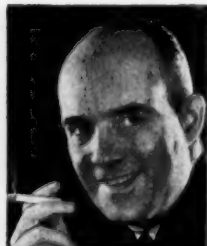


SALESGIRLS! "You ought to see us at lunch. There's plenty of Camels smoked then," Miss Elsie Schumacher (*left*), department store salesgirl, says. "I think it's a swell way to aid digestion."



RADIO! Gene English (*left*), radio engineer, says: "Camels are the favorite of men and women who face the 'mike' every day. I've smoked Camels for 10 years. They're so mild, they don't make my throat feel scratchy."

IN THE NEWSPAPER **FIELD!** Sports editor Stuart Cameron (*right*) says: "It's mighty impressive how many champions in sport smoke Camels. I sure go for Camels myself. They have everything I like in a cigarette."



RAILROAD MEN! "'Speed' and 'safety'—our watchwords—call for healthy nerves," says John Geraghty (*right*), chief signalman on the New York Central. "I'm all for Camels! So are most of the other boys."



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